NOVEMBER 1888.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 3 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,469—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12	24	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	120	240
27	120	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	270	1200
25	138		250	1380
28	150		280	1500
31	150	After Dinner—Chateau Rausan, Lafitt	310	1500
35	200		350	2000

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in the *second saloon*, special attention is called to the *advantageous* terms on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	23rd Nov
† HYDASPES	2954	500	W. P. Thompson	30th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L.KAISER-I-HIND	5029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigheli	21st "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Beatge	28th "
				1889.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	18th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	or or about
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	22nd Nov.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D Worcester	6th Dec.
BENGAL	4199	600	W. Barratt	20th "
				1889
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	17th "

For further particulars, apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th November, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800		1st December, 1888.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
SURA	on the 19th Nov. 1888.
BORMIDA	" 8th Dec. "

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th Nov 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	20th Nov.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	9th Dec.

Surgeon and Steward as on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
THISBE	F. Radonicich	3,800	450	14th Dec.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	30th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	490	15th Dec.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passeng
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 31st October, 1888. Agents.

"A NEW AND EFFICACIOUS REMEDY."
PHILLIPS'
FRUIT LINCTUS,
FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROATS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.
COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND SORE THROATS.

These being the first symptoms of the more serious pulmonary complaints, it is highly necessary that they may be immediately attended to. The FRUIT LINCTUS checks the progress of the complaint in a few hours, and ensures a certainty of cure.

COUGHS.

When a cold has developed itself into a cough, it is of the utmost importance that the FRUIT LINCTUS be taken at regular intervals; by so doing the constitution will be saved the injury it suffers from prolonged coughing and restless nights. "The first dose relieves."

ASTHMA.

For this much-dreaded, and painful complaint we know of no medicine so prompt in relieving the paroxysms as the FRUIT LINCTUS; it gives a relief and composure that is truly remarkable.

BRONCHITIS.

Once this complaint has a hold on the system, its progress is so rapid that it is imperative to give it early and due attention. The FRUIT LINCTUS can in all cases be relied on as a safe and efficacious remedy.

In Bottles at Annas 8 and 14.

PHILLIPS & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd November, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons (at 11 a.m., on 25th November, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,942 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 22nd November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged: Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th November, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 19th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th November, 1888. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Splendid Steamer "CLAN GRAHAM," 3,000 tons, Captain ALEXANDERSON, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool direct, on or about the 28th instant, and passages can now be secured.
The Saloon and state rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For rates of passage, cabin, plans, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th November, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "BARAWA," will leave for Zanzibar on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. For freight and passage, apply to
ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Mandvi, Khoja Mohla.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Bookings *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.
WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

	Cash prices. Rs. as.
One-Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes.....each	0 10
Eighteen-Penny do. do. ..... "	1 0
Two-Shilling do. do. ..... "	1 2
Three-Shilling do. do. ..... "	1 12
Five-Shilling do. do. ..... "	2 12

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c..... "	4 4
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c ..... "	8 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... "	15 0
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c..... "	30 0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c..... "	72 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c..... "	6 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c ..... "	13 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c..... "	22 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colour, &c..... "	15 0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes, Colour, &c..... "	35 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes, Colour, &c..... "	52 0

And other sizes.
For colours contained in all the above boxes, see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.
GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.
Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S
SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.
KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	4	0 "
Pekoe Souchong	"	1	0	0 "
Souchong	"	0	14	0 "
Mixture (Congou)	"	0	9	6 "

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. H. H. Fawcus, Esq. 1-4 | postage, extra 1.

BINOCULAR FIELD, MARINE, AND OPERA GLASSES.

BINOCULARS for use as Opera or Field Glasses. The simplest and most effective form of Glass, leather-covered body, best make, with 6 Lens, Combination Glasses, in Morocco Case ... ...From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 30

Do. do. with 12 Lens, Combination Glasses, in Morocco, Case ...From Rs. 35 to Rs. 50

BIJOU OPERA GLASSES, very neat and portable, with good magnifying power, mounted in Russia Leather, Pearl ... ...From Rs. 22 to Rs. 44

MARINE GLASSES. These Instruments have been designed to meet a condition which has long been desired, viz., great portability, combined with great magnifying power and very accurate definition, with 12 Lens, Combination Glasses, in strong Leather Sling Cases, with Shoulder Straps ... ...From Rs. 45 to Rs. 55

MILITARY FIELD GLASSES, Leather-covered body, best make, strong mounted, has unequalled power and definition, giving a wide field, specially made for the use of Officers, with 6 Lens, Combination Glass, in strong Sling Cases ... ...From Rs. 34 to Rs. 50

Do. do. do. with 12 Lens, Combination Glass ... ...From Rs. 45

Do. do. do. very powerful, a most superior article, "The Emperor," in Bridle Leather Sling Case ... ...From Rs. 50 to Rs. 80

TELESCOPIC FIELD BINOCULAR, in strong Leather Sling Case ... ...From Rs. 36 to Rs. 44

TOURIST GLASS, superior make, leather-covered body, in strong Leather Sling Case. From Rs. 29 to Rs. 66

MARINE OR TOURIST THREE-POWER BINOCULAR.—This Binocular is the most perfect and convenient instrument that has been introduced. It is furnished with Triple Object Glasses of the finest qualities. By turning a Milled Head, and adjusting the Focusing Screw accordingly, the three magnifying powers may be used successively. Morocco-covered body, in strong Leather Case, with 6 Lens, Combination Glasses ... ...From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60

Do. do. do. with 12 Lens, Combination Glasses ...From Rs. 50 to Rs. 73

TELESCOPIC BINOCULAR, with Ocular Adjustment superior make, leather-covered, in strong Case, a perfect instrument, the best of its kind.. ... ...From Rs. 110 to Rs. 140

Do. do. do. Mounted in Crocodile Hide and Nickel, in strong Leather Sling Case.. ... ...From Rs. 150

A COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF RANGE FINDERS, OPTICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

14 as. per lb. **PLANTATION MIXTURE.** 14 as. per lb.
A Mixture of Choice Teas from the Celebrated Holta Garden makes a Strong, Rich, and Fragrant Brew.

Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge, BOMBAY. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, POONA.

PIANOS
GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
BY R. LIPP & SOHN, STUTTGART.
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST LANDED EX. S. S. "MANILLA."
RS. 650 CASH.
Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra;
OR ON EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Particulars on application to
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND THE
VICEROY OF INDIA.
P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY, BOMBAY.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co. have the pleasure to inform the Owners, Managers, and Engineers of Mills, and the Public of Bombay generally, that they have been

APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. JOHN MUSGRAVE & SONS, LD.

ENGINEERS, &c., BOLTON.

They will henceforth be able to tender for the above Firm's well-known Engines, Boiler Mill-gearing, etc., etc., for which they have in Great Britain such a splendid reputation, and will always be glad to quote, and give full information and particulars, to intending purchasers of this Firm's Engines, Boilers, etc., etc., UP TO FIVE THOUSAND (5,000) I. H. P. The capabilities of Messrs. MUSGRAVE to turn out the highest class of Engines, etc., are everywhere acknowledged. Their Workshops are specially laid out for the highest class of work, and are fitted up with the best, finest, and heaviest Tools requisite for such an Establishment, and hey are well-known as a First Class Engineering Firm in Great Britain and over the Continent

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

CHRONOMETERS.

THE repairing and cleaning of Ships' Chronometers can only be satisfactorily executed by Watchmakers, who have, in addition to their usual four years' Apprenticeship to practical Watchmaking and Repairing, served another year, at least, Theoretically as well as Practically, in the construction of these highly Finished and Perfect Instruments.

Considering the Large and Important Interest which may be seriously jeopardized by a slight Eccentricity in the Rate of the Chronometers on which the Navigator relies, Shipowners and Captains should recognize the Necessity of having their Instruments put into Perfect Working Order by the most Competent Watchmakers, prior to going to Sea.

The Assistants of the Watchmaking Department brought out by us having all had the aforesaid Training, we are in a position to guarantee all Chronometers entrusted to us to keep an Uniform Rate OF A FRACTION OF A SECOND IN 24 HOURS.

New and Second-hand Chronometers by the Best Makers in Perfect Condition are always kept on Hand, either for Sale or Hire.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower. } AND { POONA, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is now under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from the well-known Firm of KIRBY and Co., Opera Colonnade, Haymarket. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS, will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.
Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.
Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.'S
CLEARANCE SALE OF

CLOCKS	PLATED WARE
TIME-PIECES	SILVER CARD CASES
GOLD NECKLETS	do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. BRACELETS	do. WATCH BOXES
do. LOCKETS	do. STUDS
do. NECKCHAINS, &c., &c.	do. BANGLES, &c., &c.

And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION.
REAL BARGAIN.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.
FOR THE SEASON 1888-89.

WE the undersigned are now showing a LARGE and SELECT STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present Season.
West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Angolas, Tweeds, Whipcords, Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and Fashionable Designs, and invite our Customers to inspect the same.

OUR SPECIALITY.

For the commencement of the Season is our Fashionable Lounge Suit in various Fabrics

SHIRTINGS.

Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.
We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best of Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.
Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight, Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.
Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MACCABE.

GREAT SUCCESS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE GREAT AND ONLY

MACCABE.

Received Last Night by a Crowded and Delighted Audience, and Accorded

A MOST BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT !!

MACCABE,

In his World-Renowned Entertainment.

"BEGONE DULL CARE,"

Assisted by MDLLE. MINNIA in the New Entertainment

THE MAGIC STATUE.

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and As. 8.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co. Commences at 9.

T. V. TWINNING,
Manager.

G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL.

A QUADRILLE PARTY

Will be Given in the Above Institute,

ON FRIDAY, 23RD NOV., 1888.

Tickets to Admit 1 Gentleman and 2 Ladies—Rs. 2.

A. C. SCOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BOOKS,

FANCY GOODS,

STATIONERY,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT STEEL SAFES AND DOORS GIVE UNEQUALLED SECURITY.

CHUBB'S DETECTOR LOCKS OF ALL VARIETIES OVER ONE AND A QUARTER MILLIONS IN USE.

CHUBB'S PATENT CASH AND DESPATCH BOXES ARE THE BEST FOR TRAVELLERS' USE.

CHUBB & SONS, LD., Makers to H. M. the Queen.

Bombay Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE, Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, 37, Parsee Bazaar St., Fort. Established 1847.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
H. M. Office of Works.
The Bank of England.
&c. &c.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

THE Undersigned has THIS DAY, RESUMED charge of the Office of Secretary in Bombay.

By order of the Local Committee,

P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay,

Bombay, 16th Nov., 1888.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay, up to 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1888, for works in connection with the construction of a Night-Soil Depot at the south end of DeLisle Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., can on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 250 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further Deposit of Rs. 250 will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender is accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. SMITH, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer.

Bombay, Muni. Executive Engr's. Office, 19th Nov., 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, Petition for Probate of the Will of Ramjee Shetiba Vanjari, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

BHIMABAI, widow of the said deceased, one of the Executors named in the Will of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 16th day of November, 1888.
Messrs. CRAWFORD, & BUCKLAND,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant. Offers for the purchase of any quantities of the following Old Material weighed over and delivered on the Spot. Delivery to be taken within 30 days of acceptance of Tender. Viz:—

About 70 tons Miscellaneous Wrought Scrap Iron..
" 4 tons Old Shoveis, &c..
" 8 tons Fish Bolts.....
" 5 tons Gibs and Cotters.
" 5 tons Coiled Keys .....
" 370 tons Steel Tyres.....
" 8 tons Skeleton Wheels.
" 15 tons Retaining Rings.
" 30 tons Old Iron Tyres ..

Now lying at Wari Bunder.
At Parel Stores.
At Parel Locomotive Works.

where the same may be seen on application.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a Maximum of Rs. 500, as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made at once on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th Nov., 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, KHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 ..... £300,699
" 1885 ..... £686,196
" 1886 ..... £955 039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES and CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods of ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured less 8 either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,494,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hamam street.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INDISPENSABLE TO OFFICERS AND HORSEMEN.

NEAT SILVER Keyless Lever, Crystal-face WATCH, with Seconds-hand fitted into a solid leather strap to buckle on wrist.

Rs. 35 net.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, AND POONA,

Opposite Clock Tower. Opposite Napier Hotel.

NOTICES.

LT.-COL. VERNEY, Author of "Four-handed Chess," "Chess Eccentricities," and other Works on Chess, and President of the London Four-handed Chess Club, will be in Bombay for a few days at the end of the month on his return to England, and would be glad to meet any gentlemen interested in Four-handed Chess. Mr. J. H Symington, Queen Insurance Company, Elphinstone Circle, will be glad to hear from any gentlemen wishing to meet Lt.-Col. Verney to play this game.

PHRENOLOGY AND MONEY.

HOW is Phrenology of great financial utility both to Parents and Sons? Because it enables the former to save hundreds or thousands of rupees (according to different cases), and puts the latter into spheres wherein they have the requisite talents and temperaments to attain financial success. For logical proof, Mr. J. Mann's lecture on the subject should be read free of charge at 16, Apollo Road, Fort, where the opinions of eminent Physicians, Surgeons, Divines, Professors, Editors, and Authors in favour of the Science may also be seen on application to him or his Secretary, or they will be sent by post on receipt of an anna stamp. But practical proof should be obtained at the cost of Re. 1 per head before paying the higher fee. As there are numerous visitors, the hours of business are from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

NOTICE.

LANSDOWNE HOTEL,

QUETTA.

APPLY TO MANAGER.

HURJEEMULL & CO.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS,

HAVE always on hand, Choice and Select Stock of Gold and Silver Jewellery; Bombay and Surat Sandal Wood and Inlaid Boxes; Indian and Chinese Curios; Benares Brass Ware; Indian Dhurries and Foolkaries, &c., &c. Largest Stock to select from.

Rampart Row & Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens: General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

B. B. AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR CASTOR OIL.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on MONDAY, the 17th December next, for the Supply of Castor Oil required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, during the 12 months commencing 1st January 1889.

Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which the Tender will be received, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

Tender should be superscribed, "Tender for Castor Oil" and a deposit of Rs. (1,000) One Thousand must accompany the Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the "B. B. and C. I. Railway Company" and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the Contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the Castor Oil to be supplied; or at the Agent's option a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total Deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th November, 1888.

TO OFFICERS

OF THE

ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do " 9 " 20 " "
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTES

ON

INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

HIGH CLASS.

COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	48 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	36 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	34 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	26 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21 0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	20 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	18 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent discount for Cash.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 59 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	" 56 0	" 58 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ...
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ...
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" ...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0 ...
Fine " "	" 22 0 ...
Superior "	" 26 0 ...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0 ...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0 ...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, ORDAUAIX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 5 0
St. Julian Medoc	" 1	...
Medoc	"	...
Les Canons	" 1 0	" 15 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" ...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	" ...
Chateau La Rose	" 28	" ...
From MUNEER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" ...
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" ...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	" ...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	" 1 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ...	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 32	" 34 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29	" 31 0

BRANDY.

B. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0 " ...
E. Sime & Co.'s Brandy	" 19 8 " ...
P. Dessandier & Co.'s Brandy	" ... " ...
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	" 28 0 " ...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0 " ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0 " ...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy***	" 37 0 " ...

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24
" " " **	" 22
Cairndhu "Blend Fine Old Scotch Whisky	" 18 0 ...
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0 ...

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 4 " ...
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	" 6 4 4 0
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0 " 4 "
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12 " 3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	" 5 ...

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	" 14 ...

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0 ...
Italian do. Finest	" 18 0 ...
Finest Cumuel	" 30 0 ...
Martineau Yellow	" 63 0 ...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1bs. 29 to 34.	0 11 per lb.
Swiss Honey, in tins	" 2 0 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 4

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENSBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs. ..	Rs. ...
Celery	" ...	" 9 10
French Beans	" ...	" ...
Peas for Soup	" ...	" 10
Spinage in Water	" ...	" 0 10
Mushrooms	" ...	" 0 11
White Cabbage	" ...	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	" ...	" 1 4
AND FROM LUBECK,		
Asparagus	" 2 8	" 1 8
French Beans	" ...	" 0 12
Green Peas	" ...	" 0 12
White Cabbage	" ...	" 0 12
Liver Sausages	" ...	" 1 4
Brun-wick Sausages	" ...	" 1 8
Varquelien Liber...rust	" ...	" 1 8
Mettwurst	" ...	" 1 8
Cervelatwurst	" ...	" 1 0
French Champignons	" ...	" 1 0
Yellow Turnips	" ...	" 0 12

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No Order for less than one original package of Wine Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a reference, or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Marine Street.

Bombay, 17th August, 1888.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,

MEDOW STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

BASS' BEER, bottled by Stone,

L. G. A. Qts. Rs. 6-4, Pts. Rs. 4-4.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

BASS' BEER, bottled by the Stores,

L. G. A. Qts. Rs. 4-12, Pts. Rs. 3-4.

Sparkling Pilsener, in Pat.-Stoppered Bottles, Qts. and Pts.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

ITALIAN VERMOUTH,

Qts. Rs. 12.

ITALIAN CLARET, Rs. 8 per doz.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

CLARETS, SHERRIES, PORT.

Qts. and Pts.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

CHAMPAGNE, MOSELLE and HOCK.

Qts. and Pts.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

WHISKEY, BRANDY, GIN.

Qts. only.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

ORDERS FOR 'XMAS REGISTERED

MEDOW STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the Bombay Gazette Office.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD

BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the undermentioned Gold and Silver Second-hand ENGLISH WATCHES, by the best LONDON and PROVINCIAL MAKERS; Each Watch is in perfect order and having been taken from time to time in exchange we are enabled to sell them at very low prices.

Each Watch is accompanied by a Guarantee for from two to five years.

					Rs.
Gold Hunting	large size	heavy	18ct. cases,	by D. and W. Morice	240
Do.	do.	do.		by Wm. Robinson	180
Do.	do.	do.		by Wm. Weichert	300
Do.	Medium	do.		by Brockbank and Atkins	125
Do. Open Face	do.			by Tobias	75
Do. Do.	do.	heavy	cases	by Dent	220
Silver Hunting	do.	do.		by do.	85
Do. do.	do.	do.		by John Jones	85
Do. do.	do.	do.		by Rotherham	75
Do. do.	do.	do.		by Chaplin and Co.	55
Do. Crystal Face	do.	do.		by John Jones	75
Do. do.	do.	do.		by John Brown	35
Do. do.	do.	do.		by Henry Heap	45
Do. do.	do.	do.		by John Jones	95
Do. do.	do.	do.		by E. White	70
Do. do.	do.	do.		by John Jones	60
Do. do.	do.	do.		by Mackay and Chisholm	40
Do. do.	do.	do.		by Bennett	30
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Opposite Clock Tower. Opposite Napier Hotel.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA:

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, or remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

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HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 85,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT A COUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK.

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*

"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*

Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,

CONTRACTORS TO H. M. ADMIRALTY,

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin-lined packets only, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

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ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLINE.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

ASSURANCES GRANTED on European, Eurasian, Parsee and Armenian lives, at very favorable RATES of PREMIUM.

SPECIAL ALLOWANCES made from the Proprietors' Fund in aid of premia on Assurances effected by Clergymen of Protestant Denominations, Professors, School Teachers, &c.

For particulars apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
ranch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

The OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ"

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NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
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The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMB

OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
R. B. K. A. Society Meeting, 3-15 p.m.
Polo, Maidan, 4-30 p.m.
Band, B. V. R. Corps, Esplanade, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Peshawur (s), from London; and Cocanada (s), Carwar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Furulia (s), for Karachi and Gulf ports; and Stura (s), Singapore and Hongkong.

LOSS OF AN EAR-ORNAMENT.—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Aria, living at Hunnooman Lane, Fort, reported to the police on Sunday, the loss of a pearl ear-ornament, consisting of three pearls, valued at Rs. 2,500.

POLO.—The game to-day will be:—Stripes—Mr. Barton, (captain), Messrs. Burder, Nathan, Lawrence, and Captain Hodgkinson. White—Captain Capel-Cure, (captain), Messrs. Provost, Lock, Holbrook and Wardan. Play to commence at 4-30 p.m.

MUSIC.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening, commencing at 8-30 o'clock:—

March	The Colonel's	Valentine.
Overture	Mirella	Gounod.
Valse	Toreadore	T. P. Royle.
Medley	Scotch	Cavatini.
Quadrille	New Promenade	Coote.
Polonaise	In Bridal Array	Mersdorf.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HOUSE TRESPASS.—Burmachali Dhood *alias* Heeralal Baboolal was yesterday charged by Inspector Wilson, before Mr. P. Ryan, with trespassing into the house of Rustomjee Nowrojee, at Cammatespoora, on Friday last. The accused admitted the charge and stated that he was under the influence of liquor, and was not aware of what he was doing. He was fined Rs. 10, with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A MARINE OFFICER MISSING.—The Assistant Port Officer reported to the water police authorities on Sunday, that Mr. Crosbie, the mate of the light vessel, Bombay Harbour, has been missing since last Monday, the 13th instant. It appears he was staying at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Fort, and left the Hotel at 4 a.m., on the 13th instant. He was also seen by Mr. Melling, the pilot, at 7 a.m., on the same day, near the Government Dockyard, but has not been heard of since.

ROBBERIES FROM CHILDREN.—Sadanund Trinukjee, living at Girgaum Road, Sonapore, reported to the police on Sunday, that on Saturday night last a dancing party was held at his house and a number of friends and relatives attended it. At about 2-30 a.m., on Sunday, his step-sister, aged 14 years, and her brother, aged 9 years, retired to bed, and on awaking that morning the former missed two gold bangles, valued at Rs. 132, and the latter a gold armlet, valued at Rs. 28. It appears a number of servants had been hired for the occasion, who had access to the room where the two youngsters were sleeping.

ASSAULTING A DUMB MAN.—Soorkia Bewah and Rama Bewah were yesterday charged by Inspector Nolan, before Mr. P. Ryan, with voluntarily causing hurt to Dadabhoy Rustomjee, a dumb man, servant to a Parsee gentleman at Mazagon, on Sunday night last. Dadabhoy, while on his way to a pan-sooparee shop, at Mazagon, on the night in question, met the two accused on the road who mocked him when he retaliated, on which they assaulted him. Soorkia was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and Rama was fined Rs. 10.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Shaik Emam Shaik Hussain, a servant in the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, reported to the police on Sunday the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 51, from a box in his room at the servants' quarters of the Asylum.—A pensioned soldier, named Sookrukhan Isakhan, reported to the police the theft of two gold bangles, valued at Rs. 100 from a tin box, in his room, on Sunday last.—Framjee Dadabhoy, living in Grant Road, reported to the police on Sunday, the theft of currency notes and cash to the value of Rs. 225 from a canvas bag in his premises.

TAKING REVENGE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Ingram, in charge of the Prince's Dock, charged Charles McKenzie and two other stevedores' foremen, before Mr. Hamilton with disorderly behaviour in a public place. The accused, it appeared, in company attacked another stevedore's foreman, named Massy, and there was a general fight. The row originated in McKenzie's attempt to pay a grudge off on Massy who it seemed had given evidence against him sometime previously. In defence the men denied the charge. McKenzie only admitted that he had taken a stick to frighten the complainant. The magistrate fined the first accused Rs. 15 and his companions Rs. 10 each.

SAD DEATH.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Chumar-baug, Parel, touching the death of Shapoorjee Hormusjee, aged 28 years. Deceased was the son of a dubash and lived with his parents at Dhobi Talao. On Sunday forenoon, in company with some of his Parsee companions, he went on a pic-nic to Chumarbaugh where they indulged freely in toddy and amused themselves with singing. At about 1 p.m. deceased left the company, stating he would return in a short time. He went towards a quarry-hole in the waddy, and as he did not return within a reasonable time, a search was made, and his body was recovered from the quarry-hole late at night. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

GRIEVOUS HURT.—Inspector Butterfield yesterday charged Govind Mullarie, a labourer, before Mr. Hamilton, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Dondee Mankoo, a caste fellow. The accused way-laid the complainant on a road near Mazagon, and though he was in company of several men, attacked him with a large bladed knife and stabbed him severely on the chest and head. He was seized on the spot before he could do any further mischief, and was made over to a police sepoy. Mr. D'Souza defended the prisoner. He denied the charge, and attempted to show that the wounds on the complainant had been self-inflicted, so as to bring accused into trouble, as he was suspected of intriguing with the complainant's wife. The magistrate had no reason to doubt the evidence adduced by the police, and sentenced the accused to one year's hard labour.

PRESS APPOINTMENT.—The *Airdrie Advertiser* says:—Many of our readers will doubtless be pleased to learn that Mr. Alec Baird (son of one of the proprietors of the *Advertiser*), who was on the reporting staff of the *North British Daily Mail*, has been appointed to the important post of chief reporter of the *Bombay Gazette*. The *Gazette* possesses all the features of a first-class English daily newspaper, and is conducted with great spirit, energy, and enterprise. It circulates widely through India, and, in influence, is second to no journal in that Empire; so that it is to a position of no light responsibility our young friend has been promoted. Mr Baird, who was educated in Airdrie Academy and Glasgow University, has followed the career of a journalist for some years, and many contributions from his pen have appeared in our columns, including the articles on "Music and the Drama," and the criticisms on the Art Exhibitions annually held in Glasgow. He is the author of the serial story, presently running, entitled "Parting Ways or the Mystery of Glenfern," under the *nom de plume* of Alexander Wilkie.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, NOV. 19.—The pressure has decreased in all parts of the Indian region. The change is brisk almost everywhere, and rapid in the Gulf of Martaban and West of N.-W. Provinces. The cyclonic storm near the Andamans continues to develop, but does not change position. Winds are consequently unaltered. They are cyclonic over the Bay of Bengal and normal elsewhere. The wind is blowing strongly in the Gulf of Martaban, and the temperature continues falling. The weather is fine with slight clouds. Rain is confined to Lower Burma, and very light there.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin diseases, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

MARRIAGE CEREMONY AT LOWJEE CASTLE.

A PICTURESQUE marriage ceremony was yesterday celebrated at Lowjee Castle, Parel, the residence of the family of the late Mr. Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia, the bride being the fourth daughter, Bai Cursedbai, of Mr. Ardeshir, and the bridegroom, Surgeon Rustomjee Hormusjee Cama, Madras M.D., grandson of the founder of the Bombay Cama Hospital. Parsi weddings are generally celebrated in the evening, a second ceremony being repeated at midnight. But on the present occasion, setting aside this ancient usage, it was arranged, in conformity with the wishes of the bridegroom and his relatives, to perform the ceremony in the morning. A number of European and native ladies and gentlemen were invited to witness the ceremony, including Miss Manning and Mrs. Scott. The guests were received at the entrance by Mrs. Wadia, Mrs. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, and her sisters, and by the sons of the late owner of the Castle. The approaches to the house, the hall, and the veranda were handsomely decorated. In the centre of the reception-room was a magnificent chandelier of a hundred and ten lights, beneath which were displayed the wedding presents to the bride, consisting of diamond, ruby, emerald, and gold and silver jewels and other artistic and useful articles. The bridegroom, with his relatives and friends, arrived soon after ten o'clock, accompanied by the band of the 4th Bombay Rifles. They were received at the porch in the truly Oriental fashion by throwing over their heads flowers, rice, and other emblems of good luck and plenty. The family priests of the bride and the bridegroom then performed the religious part of the ceremony, in the ancient Zend language, which was subsequently translated into Guzerati for the benefit of the parties present. Presents were then exchanged, and a group of those nearest to the pair was formed, and a photograph taken by Mr. Purvezjee, of Kalbadevi. The whole assembly then partook of refreshments. The company separated about noon after congratulating the bride and bridegroom.

The following marriage prayer was read:—

In the name of God, Yatha ahu vairyo. May the Creator Ormazd give you many descendants with men as grandchildren, much food, friends with heart-ravishing body and countenance, walking through a long life, to the duration of a hundred and fifty years.

On the day Sharevar, the 4th, in the month Khordad, the 3rd, in the year 1258, since the king of kings, the ruler Yezdegerd of the stock of Sasan, a congregation is come together in the circle of the fortunate town of Bombay according to the law and custom of the good Mazdayasnian Law to give this maiden to a husband; this maiden, Bai Cursedbai by name, according to the contract of (so many) gold dinars.

Do you join with your relations in agreement for this marriage, with honourable mind, to promote their own good deed agreeably to this contract for life.

Do ye both accept the contract for life with honourable mind, that pleasure may increase to ye twain?

In the name of friendship of Ormazd. Be ever shining, be very enlarged! Be increasing! Be victorious! Learn purity! Be worthy of good praise! May the mind think good thoughts, the words speak good, the works do good! May all wicked thoughts hasten away, all wicked words be diminished, all wicked works be burnt up. Let them praise purity and trust away sorcery. (Let them read:) Be a Mazdayasnian, accomplish works according to thy mind. Win for thyself property by right-dealing. Speak truth with the rulers and be obedient. Be modest with friends, clever and well-wishing. Be not cruel. Be not worthful-minded. Commit no sin through shame. Be not covetous. Torment not. Cherish not wicked envy, be not haughty, treat no one despitefully, cherish no lust. Rob not the property of others, keep thyself from the wives of others. Do good works with activity. Impart to the Yazatas and the faithful (of thine own). Enter into no strife with a revengeful man. Be no companion to a covetous one. Go not on the same way with a cruel one. Enter into no agreement with one of ill-fame. Enter not into work in common with an unskilful one. Combat the adversaries with right. Go with friends as is agreeable to friends. Enter into no strife with those of evil repute. Before an assembly speak only pure words. Before kings speak with moderation. From ancestors inherit (good) names. In no wise displease thy mother. Keep thine own body pure in justice.

Be of immortal body, like Kaikhosru. Be of understanding, like Kaus. Be shining as the Sun. Be pure as the Moon. Be renowned as Zartusht. Be powerful as Rustam. Be fruitful as the earth. Apendarmat). Keep good friendship with friends, brothers, wife, and children, as body and soul (hold together.) Keep always the right faith and good character. Recognize Ormazd as Ruler, Zartusht as Lord, Exterminate Ahriman and the Devs?

May Ormazd send you gifts, Bahman, thinking with the soul, Ardibihist good speech, Sharevar good working, (let) Apendarmat (give) wisdom, Khordat sweetness and fatness, Amerdat fruitfulness!

May Ormazd bestow gifts on you, the fire brightness, Ardvi-oura purity, the Sun exalted rule, the Moon increase, Tir liberality, Goah good abstemiousness!

May Ormazd give you gifts, Mithra fortune, Crosh obedience, Rasn right conduct, Farvardin increase of strength, Behram, in the bestower of victory, Bat bestows great might!

May Ormazd bestow gifts on you, Arshasvaugh enlightment of wisdom, inheritance of Majesty, Astat increase of virtue, Aoman great activity, Zamyad firmness of place, Mahrespant good head, Aneran distinction of body!

Good art thou, mayest thou maintain that which is still better for thee than the good, since thou fittest thyself worthily as a Zaota. Mayest thou receive the reward which is earned by the Zaot as one who thinks, speaks, and does much good!

May that come to you which is better than the good, may that not come to you which is worse than the evil, may that not come to ye which is worse than the evil. So may it happen as I pray!

THE VATICAN DECREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of my letter which you kindly published on Saturday last, and in justice to our esteemed Consul for Portugal, I think it right to bring to your notice that he declined to preside at the Goanese meeting held yesterday, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at which about 2,000 Goanese of all classes attended, and gave his reasons for doing so, which, I understand, were read or mentioned at the meeting, and which, I hope, the promoters will not fail to give publicity to. The meetingwallahs having been taken by surprise at the declension of the Consul irrespectedly conveyed to them in a letter received at the last moment, were at a loss whom to place on the chair, and the choice, unfortunately, fell at last on an old Goa gentleman of 92 years of age, who came to Bombay some 70 years ago, and was for several years a parishman of the Fort Chapel belonging to the Propaganda. Strange to say, not one European Portuguese layman or priest attended the meeting, nor any member (secular or clerical) of the Bombay Portuguese or East Indian community, so that the meeting was exclusively one of Goanese who, I feel very confident will soon come to learn that his Holiness the Pope as well as his Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal cannot gratify the desires of persons who voluntarily choose to leave their country and establish themselves in territories subject to a foreign (British) Government. The Native Catholics of Bombay, Salsette, and Bassein, subjects of the Bishop of Damaun, have no sympathy whatever with the GoaPadroadists, and are quite content with the last Decretal orders, and I understand they have, through their lawyers, caused this circumstance to be formally intimated both to his Excellency the Apostolic Delegate in India and the Consul of Portugal in British India, so that these respective officials may bring the same to the notice of the two high dignitaries, who affixed their signatures and seals to the Concordat between Portugal and Rome.

A PORTUGUESE SUBJECT AND A TRUE CATHOLIC.

ASSAULTING A BAILIFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see in your to-day's paper a report of a police court case, in which it is stated that "Tyebally Alibhoy" was sent cased by Mr. Ryan to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and in addition, to a fine of Rs. 100 with further imprisonment of one month in default of payment. The name of the accused is similar to my own name, and in order to prevent any mistake by persons who only slightly know me, I beg to state that I have nothing whatever to do with the matter, and the accused is not related to me, nor do I know him.—Youre, &c.,

TYEBALLY ALIBHOY SHEIKH JEEVUNJEE.

Nov. 19.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is PLEASANT, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re. 1-4

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B. A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree with Herbert Spencer that before appointing examiners, the Syndicate must satisfy themselves that the applicants for examinerships really know their work. Recent examinations in Arts have given us good reasons to suggest this to our Syndicate, who, in fact acts in trust for the students.

The examiner in Sanskrit—at least in the portion about the Vedas—puts the following specimen of a question:—

"Criticise the commentary of (c) and the translation of the first line of (b) given above, and give what you consider the correct translation of both passages with your reasons." Thirteen marks are assigned to this question. That your non-Sanskrit readers may understand me, let me say that the candidates for the first B. A. are just entering upon the study of Vedas; that the Vedi Sanskrit differs so much from classical Sanskrit in its "inflections, rules of combination, syntax, and meaning that even men like Prof. MaxMuller, Peterson, and others find it difficult to understand many passages in the Vedas. Even the commentator Sayana has failed to understand many passages in the Vedas, and I am sure the examiner himself cannot with certainty say that his explanation will be final. Now when you bear in mind those things the question quoted above will not fail to seem to you—to use a harsh expression—stupid. It is as strange as to ask a matriculation candidate to criticise a stanza of Swinburne, Shelley, or Wordsworth, and to ask him to give his own view as to the philosophy embodied in any poem of any one of these poets. The candidate for the first B. A. is in the first place to criticise the commentary of Sayana. The examiner himself cannot "criticise" this commentary. I publicly challenge the four examiners to "criticise" the commentary. To "criticise" commentary is a feat which is not to be expected from candidates at an examination. The paper in Veda is such that the best prepared student in the subject can but out a very poor figure, and the examiner may say that the students do not know the Veda. The next two questions carrying between them twenty-seven marks are equally absurd. I won't compliment them by calling them difficult. Because a difficult question implies that the question is sensible, but the whole of the paper on the Veda is such as I am tempted to call it senseless. Where will examiners in drawing up their papers stick more to the text-books prescribed?

Nov. 19. SANSKRIT.

ACQUITTAL OF A CHARGE OF MURDER.

AT the High Court yesterday, an appeal from a sentence of death passed on Vithu Yas Patel by Mr. M. B. Baker, Sessions Judge of Nasik, was considered before the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood and Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, Mr. Shamrao Vithal appeared for the accused, and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik for the Crown.

The accused was in October last charged before Mr. Baker with committing murder at Temburwadi, in the District of Nasik. On the night of the 24th February last, Dhondi Satu, an inhabitant of Temburwadi, a hamlet of Thangaon, went to sleep in his threshing floor in his field, some distance from the village. About midnight the men sleeping in the neighbouring fields were aroused by the report of a gun. It was found that Dhondi had been shot. The gun had evidently been held close to him, for his clothes on the right side had been charred and the skin scorched. The bullet entered between the sixth and seventh ribs, passed through the lungs and heart, and came out above the left nipple. The accused was the deceased's sister's son. The latter supported him from his childhood till some six years ago when the accused left the house. The latter denied the existence of any ill-will between him and the deceased, though he admitted that deceased had brought a complaint of theft against him. It was stated that deceased had promised to get accused married, but had failed to fulfil his promise. A quarrel ensued, and accused went to live with other relations. Two witnesses in the case stated that, on the night of the 24th February, they were sleeping in their threshing floors and deceased was sleeping in his. About midnight they were aroused by the deceased crying out. They went to him, and he said that the accused and Barkia had come there. They found a piece of burning fuse, such as is used for firing matchlocks, on the ground near the deceased. Other witnesses stated that they saw accused and Barkia who were going in the direction of the deceased's threshing floor. After the report of a gun was heard, they were seen running away from the direction of the deceased's threshing floor towards the hills. Accused had on his shoulders a black thing which looked like a gun. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that there strong circumstantial evidence against the accused. The murder was committed for revenge, and not for gain. It was not hinted that any one else in the village except the accused and his friend Barkia bore any grudge against the deceased. The evidence showed clearly that the accused was at Temburwadi and near the deceased's threshing floor on the evening of the day in question and had a gun, and that he disappeared directly afterwards. Barkia was committed for abetment of murder, but as the case was weak it was withdrawn before he was charged. The Sessions Judge, concurring with one of the assessors, found the accused guilty and sentenced him to death.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in disposing of the appeal, said: Though the case is one of strong suspicion against the accused, it is obvious that the conviction cannot be supported unless the evidence of witness No. 8 (who saw the accused and his companion running away towards the hills) can be relied on. Several persons say that they saw the accused going with Barkia early in the evening on the 24th February in the direction of the deceased's threshing floor where his corpse was found on the morning of the 25th February, with a bullet wound through it. But their evidence really raises no strong presumption against the accused, for it was not apparently till about midnight that the deceased was shot. Witness No. 8, however, says that when sleeping in his field on the night of the 24th February, he was awakened at midnight by the report of a gun, and got up and then saw the accused, with something like a black gun on his shoulder, and Barkia running away from the direction of the deceased's threshing floor towards the hills. This evidence, if true, would, with the remaining evidence, in the case, justify the conviction, But we cannot regard it as satisfactory, because the witness said nothing about what he had heard and seen to the people assembled in the morning near the corpse. He did not there and then denounce the accused and Barkia, as any ordinary person would have done. He explains that he said nothing, because people, knew all about the matter. In a case of such gravity, such an explanation ought not, we think, to be accepted as sufficiently strengthening evidence open to such unfavourable comment. It is not impossible that it was really on account of the strong suspicions entertained against the accused, who had apparently been on very bad terms for several years with the deceased, rather than from any positive information received from any of the witnesses that the accused was searched for as the murderer of the deceased and ultimately arrested. It would not, we think, be safe to act on the evidence of an alleged eye-witness of certain circumstances tending strongly to incriminate the accused when that witness failed, for an alleged reason which would have had no weight with persons of ordinary intelligence, to give prompt information of those circumstances to the police. We must decline, therefore, to confirm the conviction and sentence in this case; and we acquit the accused Vithu, the son of Yas Patel, of the offence of murder, of which he has been convicted under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code; and we direct that he be set at liberty.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 17th Nov., as compared with the statement of the 10th Nov., 1888:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 10. Rs.	Nov. 17. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Balance due to Govt. in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,91,923	39,47,620
Do. do. at Branches	33,82,318	39,76,495
Other Deposits	3,33,77,186	2,98,03,221
Post Bills	4,763	10,563
Cash Credits undrawn	5,77,675	5,91,811
Rs.	4,93,92,330	4,89,97,770
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	51,51,000	51,38,788
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Treasury Bonds and Debentures	29,46,000	29,20,000
Private Bonds and Mortgages	77,71,347	69,12,451
Loans on Security of Stocks	4,763	5,071
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,03,44,029	2,07,71,833
Bills Discounted and purchased	32,231	32,347
Rs.	4,13,51	
Bank Premises	2,00,000	
Amts. supplied in remittance	3,13,013	3,13,013
	25,000	25,000
Sundries	3,22,223	3,22,223
Cash balances with Government	1,00,000	1,00,000
Cash and Currency Notes	76,24,723	69,75,324

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Sayani presiding. There were present:—Surgeon-Major Waters, Drs. Thomas Blaney, P. C. De Souza, Cowasjee Hormusjee and Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Khan Bahadur Manchorjee Cowasjee Murzban, Messrs. G. Cotton, J. R. Duxbury Grattan Geary, R. E. Gilbert, A. M. Gabbay, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodhur Thakersi Muljee, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Jehanghir Byramjee Marzban, Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehanghir, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Vallabhdas, Kavasjee Meherwanjee Shroff, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naorojee Byramjee Suntook, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Shivjee Dharmajee, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, and Vandrawandas Purshotumdas.

PROPOSED ROAD THROUGH NOWROJI HILL.

One of the items on the agenda paper was a resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending the Corporation to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 5,29,629, to provide for the cost of a road through Nowroji Hill, from Elphinstone Bridge to Dongri Street, and of purchasing ground thereat, to be afterwards re-sold by the Municipality for frontages of houses on the new street; the cost to be met from available balances to be adjusted to the debit of loan, subject to the sanction of Government being obtained to the raising of such loan. Some correspondence has passed between the owner of Nowroji Hill, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, and the Municipal Commissioner. The scheme, as formulated by Mr. Charles, was embodied in a letter to the Standing Committee, in which he says:—

In preparing this estimate I have excluded portions of land on the top of the hill where the rock cutting will be very deep as it is not probable that those portions could be re-sold after the formation of the road at such a profit as to make it worth while to go to the initial outlay of buying them. I have, however, included all such land as could probably be re-sold at a profit after the formation of the proposed road both on the Chinch Bunder and Dongri Street sides of the Nowrojee Hill. The estimate of the present value of the land to be acquired is a matter of great difficulty, as parts of it are of considerable value, whereas other parts on the top of the hill and close under the rock are of small value. Probably Rs. 20 per square yard may be found a safe all-round estimate, some parts being valued by the Executive Engineer at Rs. 10 per square yard, while in Dongri Street the land is of considerably greater value. Taking Rs. 20 as the average, the cost of the scheme will be—main road including sewerage and drainage and 15 per cent. contingencies, Rs. 3,17,710; cross-road to the top of the hill rendered necessary by the cutting, including 15 per cent. contingencies for road and 10 per cent. for land and building, Rs. 14,313; 9,376 square yards of land for frontages at Rs. 20 per square yard, including 10 per cent. contingencies, Rs. 2,06,272; and purchase of houses now standing on do, including 10 per cent. contingencies, Rs. 61,334;—grand total, Rs. 5,92,629. I do not think it too much to expect that the land to be acquired as frontage will double in value after the formation of the new road. If this be so the profit on re-sale of the frontages (9,159 square yards) would pay two-thirds of the cost of making the road, the 2 lakhs payable for the land being turned into 4 lakhs by re-sale after the road is finished. It appears desirable, therefore, that the 9,376 square yards as shown on the accompanying plan should be taken up as authorized in Section 296 clause (b) of the Municipal Act.

Mr. Jalbhoy has written a letter to the Commissioner, from which we take the following extracts:—

With reference to my letter, dated 8th March last, I have the honour to inform you that when I agreed to allow the Municipality to make a road, 60 feet wide, through my property at Nowrojee Hill for Rs. 90,000, it was on the distinct understanding that the frontages on both sides of the road should be given to me. But since the other day the Corporation has asked for fresh estimates, also for the frontages, and should it be so decided that the Municipality should have them, then I beg to give you timely notice that I retract all my previous concessions, which I was for the sake of public improvement, prepared to make to the Municipality, and that I shall charge the full value, viz, Rs. 67 per square yard for my ground in place of Rs. 19, which I would have accepted if the frontages were given to me. To show you that my demand for Rs. 67 per square yard is not extravagant, I beg to refer you to page 218 of the Municipal administration report for the year 1885-86, where for a piece of ground measuring (66 ft. by 51½ ft.) 378 square yards, with some loose materials for building, not worth much the Municipality has given to my next door neighbour Rs. 25,500, or roughly counting, Rs. 67 per square yard.

I am sure that the new question of frontages has simply arisen among the Corporators from the partial success they have achieved at Ripon Road, but you will permit me to state that the several circumstances of my property are quite different from those in the above instance. The ground on the Ripon Road was a mere waste, while the land that is required from me is every inch a valuable property with buildings thereon. I do not think the Corporation were aware of these circumstances when they passed a resolution, the other day, directing the Town Council to submit a scheme with frontages, and I, therefore, beg to suggest that you will be pleased to lay this letter before the Town Council at an early date, before you order surveys to be made, as I have no doubt that if the Town Council consider the suggestion in the light of my present letter by which I withdraw all the concessions previously made, they will find it impracticable and not advantageous to the Municipality to submit the scheme in any other form than the one in which it was laid before the meeting on Monday, the 26th ultimo. I may also add here that I do not relieve the Municipality of the responsibility of keeping up the communication of the Nowrojee Hill 3rd Road and Nowrojee Hill Street, even in case of their allowing me the frontages, should it be at the instance of any of my tenants, ruled by higher authorities that we both are not legally justified in cutting off the above said roads.

It should also be borne in mind that the landlord of Nowrojee Hill will require compensation for all the stone that can be quarried out of the land. The stone is not only quarried down to the ordinary level of the road, but also to a further depth of thirty-five feet below that level. Besides, the stone of Nowrojee Hill is more valuable than that of other places. At Nowrojee Hill the quarry-man purchases on his own account houses which he has to pull down before quarrying the ground underneath them. He further pays the landlord a monthly rental of Rs. 150 for every crowbar, the ground again becoming the property of the landlord when levelled. The reason why it pays the quarry-man to work the quarries at Nowrojee Hill under such exceptional circumstances is that the hill yields large blocks of stone, and not common rubble, the value of the former being from five to ten times greater than that of the latter, according to the size of the blocks. It can be proved beyond question that the loss to the landlord from the value of the stone obtainable from the proposed road will be at least Rs. 50,000. This large sum the Municipality will be expected to pay, and will swallow up the profit estimated by the Municipal Commissioner. It will also be observed that no provision has been made in the Commissioner's estimate for compensation to the landlord on account of the severance of his valuable property, which must necessarily take place in constructing the new road and taking up the frontages along with it. In certain places the property will be divided to the extent of about three hundred feet, and all communications on the top of the hill will be entirely cut off. The severance of the hill in two parts will greatly injure the property, and consequently the landlord will have to be compensated for the same. In conclusion, it must be pointed out that when the whole question is finally considered and settled, it will be found that the taking up of the frontages along the proposed road, together with the land required for the road, will not result in any financial gain to the Municipality. The rate estimated for the value of the land is too low, and will have to be fought out. When that is increased, as no doubt it will be, the profit estimated by the Municipal Commissioner will disappear. There is abundant evidence to prove that the value of the land in the locality is much higher than that estimated by the Commissioner, and it will be better if the Corporation adopted the original proposal of the Commissioner for taking up land for the road only, in which matter the proprietor of Nowrojee Hill has consented to make many sacrifices for the benefit of the improvement and the convenience the road would secure to the public.

The President asked if any member was willing to take charge of the Standing Committee's recommendation to the Corporation, but no one made a response.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy then moved that the Corporation sanction the expenditure of Rs. 5,29,629 to provide for the cost of road through Nowroji Hill without frontages. The proposition was seconded by Dr. De Souza.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said the principle of having the road having already been approved of by the Corporation, the only question that had now to be discussed was whether the Municipality should bear the whole cost of the road, or whether they might not make some arrangement by which they could recover some portion of the cost. When the matter originally came before the Corporation, the members who composed that meeting agreed with him as to the principle of having the frontages, &c. He thought it was Major Selby who had proposed at the time that frontages should be taken up, and that a view had been entirely agreed to by the Corporation, and in that form the proposal was sent back to the Standing Committee. He need not say that for his part, he thoroughly approved of the principle of taking up frontages. They knew the result of taking up frontages on the Ripon Road by which the Municipality was saved, not only the whole cost of making the road, but was enabled to make some profit into the bargain. In the present case, he admitted that the greater part of the land had been built over. But that did not alter the principle which was equally applicable to both these cases. He thought that if they could repay the ratepayers any portion of the cost of the road through Nowroji Hill, there would be full justification in taking up the frontages, and re-selling them for the benefit of the general taxpayer. Mr. Jalbhoy in his letter said that he had agreed to sell his land at Rs. 19 per square yard on the understanding that the frontages on both sides of the road should be given to him, but that if the frontages were to be taken up by the Municipality he would charge Rs. 67 per every square yard. It appeared on Jalbhoy's own showing that if the Municipality made the road, and made a present of the frontages to him, the landlord would reap a profit of Rs. 40 per square yard at the expense of the Municipality. But that was an increment for which the landowner had done nothing whatever, and it must, in all fairness, go to the ratepayers. The Commissioner did not for his part believe the value of the land would increase to the extent anticipated by Mr. Jalbhoy, but whatever the profit that was to be derived from the enhancement in the value of the land, solely through the action of the Municipality, it must go to the ratepayers, and not to the lucky individual who had done nothing whatever to earn it. He hoped Mr. Jalbhoy and his friends would see that they were here as guardians of the public interest—(Hear, hear)—and they would see the injustice of the Municipality, bearing all the cost of an improvement and the landlord reaping its benefits. If Mr. Jalbhoy were to adhere to the terms he had put forward, it would be erroneous to suppose that he had made any concessions whatever. If he claimed and received the full value of the land, if he made the very best bargain he could out of this improvement, he could certainly say nothing whatever about his public spirit. The principle of acquiring frontages and re-selling them had been carried out in Paris, London, Berlin, and other large cities of Europe. All the great improvements in Paris had been made on that principle, and he did not think any gentleman in the Corporation would be bold enough to say that what was regarded by the municipalities of larger cities in Europe, as fair and right was wrong and unjust for the Municipality of Bombay to do. It would be a hard task for any one of them to prove that all these cities were in the wrong in acquiring and re-selling frontages. Whatever the profit, whether large or small, they made out of the proposed improvement in the present case, they must, as guardians of the ratepayers' money, make it. The land had been, no doubt, built upon, but he had gone over the place, and could say that the huts there were about the most miserable and squalid he had seen anywhere. He could not for a moment believe that the place was and worth the Rs. 60 or Rs. 70 per square yard, that was claimed for it. He did not think Rs. 19 per square yard was an unfair valuation of the land. He had seen the stone which Mr. Jalbhoy was making so much of, and believed that the value of the stone on the surface of the land proposed to be taken would be about Rs. 4,000, and that amount he might charge to the Municipality. Mr. Jalbhoy, however, valued it at Rs. 70,000. He (the Commissioner) did not understand how he could have fixed that price unless indeed he was going to have a stone mine, and was going to say that the value of stone twenty or thirty feet below ground was the same as that on the surface. Any one who would calculate the cost of lifting up a big stone from the bottom of a deep pit would admit that it was practically of no value at all, and therefore the Commissioner said he did not think any court in the world would ever accept the estimate made by the landowner. The real value of the stone might be Rs. 4,000 or even Rs. 10,000; and that was after all but a trifle. The Commissioner concluded by saying that the principle of taking up the frontages was a very wise one, that it had been recognised by the Corporation, and the Corporation had actually voted for it, and that it had been made legal for the Corporation to acquire them.

Mr. Duxbury was strongly in favour of having frontages wherever the Municipality constructed a new road. He thought it was only fair to the ratepayers that that plan should be steadily observed. The present was, however, a case which he thought ought to be dealt with on its merits, and which might well be referred to the committee known as "Sir Henry Morland's Committee." Rs. 3,32,000 appeared to him to be a very large sum for the ratepayers to pay, (Hear, hear). He then formally moved an amendment referring the question to the Committee, and it was added that the Committee should be invited to call an early meeting for the purpose of considering the scheme and making a report to the Corporation at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Byramji N. Sirvai seconded the amendment.

Mr. Blaney expressed his satisfaction that an improvement which he had proposed long since as a part of his scheme for opening up the trade centres of the city had at last been brought forward for their acceptance. Six years and two months had gone by since then, and now at last the Corporation had before it a resolution which would do some justice to the trade district by opening up a new and important road.

Mr. Bomanji P. Master spoke in support of the original motion, observing that he had all along been opposed to the principle of the Municipality, taking up frontages whenever it made a road, as he believed it was a most unfair and unjust thing to do.

Mr. Kabraji contended that the principle of acquiring frontages was sound. But there were exceptions to this rule, and the present case was such an exception. He, therefore, supported the original proposition.

Mr. Cotton said there was a great deal in the remarks which Mr. Charles had made on this question. He did not think that the concession, which the landlord spoke of in his letter, was really any concession at all. The speaker moved another amendment to the effect that the matter be referred back to the Standing Committee, with the request that negociations be opened with Mr. Jalbhoy to see at what rate he was willing to give up the land for the road, with particular regard to the question of frontages.

Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy urged that the Municipality had no right to share in an accidental advantage which every landlord could fairly claim for himself. Unless the Corporation were prepared to uphold the Communistic doctrine, he did not think they could well say that the landowner was bound, under the circumstances, to give any compensation.

On a division, both the amendments were lost, five members alone voting for them. The original motion was then carried.

MUNICIPAL LIVE STOCK.

The Corporation acceded to the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction an advance of Rs. 15,660 from surplus cash balance, to be adjusted to the debit of the budget grant for 1889-90, to meet the cost of 123 pairs of bullocks for the Health Department.

The Corporation then adjourned.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 19th November, 1

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 4 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade-advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Artistic Designs in CHRISTMAS CARDS, Porcelain, Velvet, Satin, from the best houses in London.—*Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Albert Buildings.

READER.—Wanted a HEAD READER; must be Steady and Experienced in Newspaper work.—Apply to the Proprietor, *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!! New and Secondhand.—A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co., Opposite Watson's Hotel, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Price and Quality beyond competition.—The Novelty of the Season—Xmas Stockets.—The BOMBAY TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY.

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OFFICERS COMMANDING.—Large Supplies of Standard ENGLISH AMMUNITION BOOTS on hand. Hand-sewn and Machine-made. Apply to the Godownkeeper, WILLIAM WATSON and Co.; Army Agents, 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LAMPS, LANTERNS, Night Lights, Travelling Camp Lanterns, Billiard Lamps, Kith Lamps, &c., &c., the Largest Stock to select from, at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. G. Jacob's Valuable Household Furniture, Soundy's Harmonium, &c., at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Books, consigned by Bernard Quaritch, Bookseller, London, at CRAWFORD & Co.'s Rooms, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, at 2-30 p.m.

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and neatly prepared from the purest drugs at very moderate charges.—WRIGHT & Co., Chemists and General Merchants, Mint Road, Fort.

ICES, Wines and Spirits, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Sweets, Ladies' Fans, Crackers, Boxes filled with Bonbons, Christmas and New Year's Cards from One Anna to 15 Rupees. Lose no opportunity.—VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

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POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Roombright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

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STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Length 56 feet; beam 11 feet. Has good sized Saloon forward, and is fitted up as a Pleasure Yacht.—Apply "T." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

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LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

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ON VIEW
at the Bombay Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.
100 HORSES LANDED LAST MONTH FROM AUSTRALIA,
imported by C. G. BALDOCK,
consisting of splendid carriage pairs, broken to harness, weight carrying cobs, first-class hacks, and horses suitable for chargers.
Intending purchasers can see the horses driven or ridden.

AUCTION SALE of 25 of the above horses on SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite Tramway Co.'s Stables. See BENNETT and Co.'s advertisement on page 4.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
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Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
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TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
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Poona, 17th Nov., 1888.

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Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.

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Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THAKORDWAR ROAR

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Bai Luxmibai, widow of Bnai Ramchundra, and others, by virtue of a transfer of mortgage, dated 31st October, 1887, and on account and risk of the mortgager Nensee Heerjee, the following property:—

All the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward C, No. 4913 (1), Street No. 2, standing on a piece of leasehold land forming part of the part called Kooterwadi, containing by admeasurement about 120 square yards, situate on the South side of Thakordwar Road, in the subdistrict and in the city of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Govindjee Sucoaram, on the west by the property of Sucoaram Gunesh, on the north by the said Thakordwar Road, and on the south by the vacant ground belonging to Mr. Jalbhai Ardesher Setna.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS OF THE NAWAB OF BAILA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1882, and in the matter of the Nawab of Baila Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, (in Liquidation.)

Under instructions from the Official Liquidators (N. B. S. W. and M. Co. Ld), Messrs. Ishwardas Jugjivandas and Aderji Jevanji, it is hereby notified that the property (Buildings, Tanks, Plant and Machinery) of the above named Mill (detailed as per printed List) will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January, 1889, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Mill premises.

The property is situated at Surat, outside the Sahara Gate, on the ground called Rascula Baug, measuring about (50) acres and 26 guntnas, leased from its owner Jia-Oolnisha Ladli Begum Saheb, at an annual rent of Rs. 1,200 for a period of 99 years, commencing from the 1st November, 1881, a portion of which viz. 38 acres and 20 guntnas has been sublet to Dr. Nusserwanji Nowrozji Khambhata, for the same period at an annual rent of Rs. 409-6. The present Government summary Settlement and Local Funds are paid by the owner, but any additional encumbrance hereafter on the ground is to be paid by the Company i. e., the purchaser.

N.B.—There is a Ginning Factory, erected in the compound of mill premises, the machinery and buildings of which belong to Messrs. Vasanji Dulabhai, and Nicchabhai Haribhai, under an agreement dated 24th October, 1883, passed by them to the Company, and consequently they are not included in the Company's property advertised for sale. Deeds of leases and agreement above referred to and duly executed are in the Gujerati language, and can be seen at any time during Office hours at the Official Liquidators' Office.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Liquidators at their Office in Warthalia, at Surat, or to the undersigned at their Office at Bombay, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, November 19, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION Sale of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G I P Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m. at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Warree Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist &c.

5 cases white jaconets.
3 „ white mulls.
2 „ red and yellow scarfs.
1 „ superior cashmere cloth.
3 bales grey dhooties.
2 „ grey shirtings.
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5 bales coloured woolen cloth.

On account and at the risk of Muthooradass Cutchra 999.

H T 2593-85 3 cases Printed Mulls, 38 by 20 yards.
B ex s.s. California.

AUCTION SALE OF PADOWS AND BUTTELA.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Victoria Landing and Shipping Agency, Limited, in Liquidation, to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p. m., at Tank Bunder, where they are now lying, the undermentioned Buttela and Padows belonging to the Agency:—

Buttela or Padow Vithulprasad, of 98 candies, No. 4425.
Padow Cullianprasad, of 99 candies, No. 2335.
Padow Dhunprasad, of 122 candies, No. 3780.
Padow Darris Dowlutt, of 81 candies, No. 847.
Mahagery Darya Mauj, of 83 candies, No. 4367.
Padow Sooryaban, of 68 candies, No. 3773.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, Nov. 17th 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

Imported by C. G. Baldock, from Australia, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite the Tramway Company's stables.

25 horses will be sold at auction to the highest bidder.

A rare chance to secure first class horses at cheap rate.

1 bay mare, 5 years, 14 hds. in, a good mare for a victoria.
2 brown geld, 5 years, 15 hds. a good horse for a brougham.
3 ches mare, 5 years, 15hds will make a good dog cart mare.
4 white geld, 5 years, 15-2hds, a spendid horse for a dog-cart.
5 grey geld, 5 years 14hds. a well broken brougham horse.
6 bay geld, 5 years 15hds in will make a good charger.
7 bay mare, 5 years, 13-3hds in will make a good polo pony.
8 grey geld, 5 years, 15-2hds in, a magnicent horse for a brougham.
9 brown geld, 5 years 15hds in a first rate hack.
10 skew bald geld, 5 years, 15hds in. a splendid dog cart horse well broken.
11. Bay geld, 5 years, 14-1 hds. in. A splendid pair of cobs broken to harness and very fast.
12, Bay geld, 5 years, 14-1 hds. in. A splendid pair of cobs broken to harness and very fast.
13. Ches. geld, 6 years. 15 hds. in. Thoroughly broken and a perfect hack.
14. Bay geld, 6 years, 14-3 hds. in. thoroughly made hack.
15. brown geld, 5 years, 15-2 hds. in., capital hack.
16 grey geld. 5 years, 15 hds. in., will make a good hack.
17. bay geld, 6 years, 15-2 hds. in., thoroughly broken and a first class pair.
18 bay geld, 6 years, 15-2 hds. in., thoroughly broken and a first class pair.
19 grey mare, 6 years, 15 hds. in., excellent hack.
20 bay gald, 5 years, 14-3 hds. in., make a good dog-cart horse.
21 bay mare, 5 years, 15-3 hds. in., perfectly quiet and a first class hack.
22 grey mare, 5 years, 15 hds. in., will make good charger recently thorough bred by Sydney.
23 brown geld, 5 years, 15-3 hds. in., thoroughly broken and a magnificent pair.
24 brown geld, 6 years, cir., 14-3 hds. in., thoroughly broken and a magnificent pair.
25 grey mare, 6 years, 14-3 hds. in., will make first class charger being thorough bred by Sydney dam by Sherwin.

Bombay, November 19, 1888. BENNETT & CO.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 19.

REUTER'S financial telegram to hand this morning reports no change in any of the items usually wired, the notice, however, that while Silver is quoted unchanged at 43d. per oz., private messages make the price of the metal 1-16d. higher at 43 1-16d. There was no change in the Wheat or Mincing Lane markets on Saturday. The week's Import of Linseed was 26,000 quarters, against 7,000 only imported during the previous week. We have nothing fresh to chronicle regarding Cotton.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	7,52,742
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	„	1,38,677
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	1,28,066
Government Securities	Dec.	„	14,247
Loans	Dec.	„	8,52,866
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	7,27,360
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	5,023
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	12,05,487

Although the increase in the Bank's Cash Balance is over 9½ lakhs more than it was at the close of the previous week, being rather over 12 lakhs, this improvement cannot be put down to a falling off in trade demand, though this has helped somewhat; but is due rather to an increase in Government Deposits. The above figures show that while private Deposits have swelled a little, and loans had again fallen off materially, there had been an increase of 7¼ lakhs in Bills discounted, which is no more than might be expected, now that the new Cotton crop has begun to come forward and that one of the first growths to arrive, and which was formerly shipped from the other side of India has now to be financed for to a great extent in Bombay. The net falling off in trade requirements, disclosed by the Bank's statement, is thus only 2½ lakhs, against nearly 6 lakhs shown in the previous return.

COTTON.—This market opened with a dull feeling this morning, and no enquiry to speak of at current quotations, and eventually dealers lowered their rates Re 1 per candy for new Broach and Bhownuggur to arrive, in which basis some business was done. Towards the close, demand was also felt for Bengals, and Oomruwattee descriptions, the latter for ready parcels, and over 2,000 bales were booked or changed hands. The principal transactions which have transpired are in "Fully Good" Bengals for December delivery, at Rs. 187. "Fine," for January delivery at Rs. 195½, and ready stuff, of various qualities, at Rs. 189½-200. Best Broach has been done for February delivery, at Rs. 241. "Fully Good" Bhownuggur for April, at Rs. 215; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 216-7, and a little Khangaum at Rs. 215. A little old Hingunghat has also been taken at Rs. 220; and some old Dharwar, at Rs. 195 per candy.

No rain had fallen over any part of the Cotton area since the issue of the Chambers's telegraphic summary last Thursday, and judging from the uniformly favourable tenor of the reports since to hand the late rain had done unmixed good, prospects had much improved in the Dhollera circle, and at Broach, where cold and dewey mornings were favouring the development of the crop, while throughout the Bengal and Oomra circles the picking of the crop was progressing under the influence of seasonable weather.

WHEAT continues without particular movement, and we report only a small business passing today; but the tone of the market keeps steady at our last quotations.

SEEDS are also in limited demand, and there is very little fresh business doing for export, but in this case also previous rates are quoted, and the tone is rather steady than weak.

The receipts of produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,798 bales.
Wheat	29,132 cwts.
Linseed	2,834 „
Rapeseed	2,255 „
Gingelly	7,857 „
Poppyseed	1,746 „

FREIGHTS may be called firm for near shipment, but for forward engagements, say, January, and later on, they are a shade easier. Business has been done for December shipment to Liverpool, at 26s. 3d. for measurement cargo, and seeds, at 25s., but takers of tonnage at the rate only, givers having withdrawn. A steamer has been fixed for Trieste and Venice late February shipment with part cargo (Cotton), at Rs. 17½. For Continental ports 24s. 6d. is quoted for January, and 23s. 3d. to 23s. 9d. per ton. A 1,500 ton steamer is also reported to have been fixed for the United Kingdom or Continent, for January loading, at 24s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at Saturday's final rates, and closed firm at our quotations. A fair amount of Merchants' Bills has been placed for the early months of next year at 1s. 4¾d. for January, and 1s. 4 23-32d. for February, and later at 1s. 4¾d. for the latter month. We quote March-April, at 1s. 4 23-32d., and May-June, at 1s. 4 11-16d. Some business has been done for remittance at current rates for this month; and we hear of Bank Telegraphic being sold for December-January transfer, at 1s. 4 9-16d. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 4 9-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 4 23-32d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 4 25-32d.	„
Francs	do.	1·77	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and drooping to-day. Fours, after opening, at 98⅜ for cash, 98 7-16 for this month's account, and 98 5-16 for January, further gave way another 1-16 per cent., at which decline the market closed. 104 is still the nominal quotation for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES continue very quiet, and the only changes which we have to notice this evening are an advance of Rs. 5 in City of Bombay, at Rs. 980; of Rs. 7½ in David, at Rs. 542½; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Queen, at Rs. 920. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 50 higher, at Rs. 3,350; and the second issue have advanced Rs. 15, say, to Rs. 840 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN ANES.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	600	all	13 pct.	980
Bank of Bengal	42,000	600	all	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	600	all	15 do.	825
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	30,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Bk. Co'rporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	419
National Bank of India	57,920	250		5 pct.	130

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,055 ex d
Empire Fire Insurance Co.		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,300
Indian Fire Insurance Co.	120	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Assurance Co.	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Gazette	200	1,200	1,200	Rs. 75	1,100
Albert Steam Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	900
Apollo Press Co. (all shares)	780	400	400	Rs. 20	220
Bellary	230	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	225
Brent's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	200	Rs. 10	100
Bombay Cotton Press	100	12	125	Rs. 20	180
Calcha Press Co.	0	1,00	1,000	Rs. 8 0	600
East India Press Co.	0	100	1,000	Rs. 120	4,176
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	25	...		283
Fort Press Co.	150	6,000	6,000	Rs. 0	1,200 ex d
French Press Co.	300	600	600	Rs. 50	500
Harvey & Shapeshy Co., Ld.	450	600	600	Rs. 25	40
Indian Cotton Press Co.	240	600	all	Rs. 45	200
Mazagon Manfg. Co.	1,200	600	600	Rs. 20	1275 ex d
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 20	
Mofussil Co.	2,000	400	400		2
New Dnyan Dattan Printing & Press Co.	2,000	200	200	Rs. 25	
New English Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 20	10
Oriental Press Co.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 20	30
Poona Printing Press Co.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 20	
Rast Goftar	300	600	600	Rs. 50	70
Rast Goftar Printing Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	150
Reis & Rayyet	1,000	125	125	Rs. 20	
Sandhurst Press Co.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 20	
Satara Printing Co.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 20	
Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	150
Standard Press Co.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 20	
Subodh Patrika	1,000	125	125	Rs. 20	
Times of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,000
Union Press Co.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 20	
Victoria Press Co.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 20	
Voice of India	1,000	125	125	Rs. 20	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

MITCHELL—JOHNSTON—November 19, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, Hugh Henry Mitchell, Captain, eldest son of the late Colonel Hugh A. E. Mitchell, Grenadier Guards, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late George E. Johnston, of the India Office, and formerly of Madras.

WADIA—CAMA—At "Lowjee Castle," Parel, Rustom H. Cama, Surgeon, I. M. D., to Khorshed Ardeshir Hormarji Wadia. (Khatty.)

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BENSON—At St Helen's, Cockermouth, wife of C Beason, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture and Land Records, Madras Presidency, of a daughter.

POGSON—Oct 23, at Norman House, Flint Tower, Jersey, the wife of N R Pogson, C R E, Government Astronomer, Madras, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ELLIOT—CADENHEAD—Oct 24, at Southsea, E C Elliot P W D, India, second son of A J Elliot, late B C S, to Edith Mary, third surviving daughter of the late J Cadenhead, Assistant Political Agent, H H I C S, Bengal.

MCGREGOR—HUTTON—Sept 22, Andrew McGregor, Esq., of Deloraine, Manitoba, Canada, to E E Hutton, younger daughter of the late Maj-Gen G Hutton, Her Majesty's Madras Army, and Mrs Hutton, Portland-place, Brighton.

SPROTT—GRAHAM—Oct 24, at Barnes, Frederick Lawrence, son of the late Mr J Sprott, of Shrewsbury, to Amy, daughter of Brig-Surgn H W Graham, of the Manor House, Barnes, and late of H M Mint, Bombay.

DEATHS.

FRANCIS—Oct 20, at Brondesbury, Ernest George, late District Medical Officer, at Kroonstadt, Orange Free State, South Africa, the dearly-beloved eldest surviving son of Surgn-Gen C R Francis, Indian Medical Service, retired.

HUNTER—Oct 18, at Durban, South Africa, Broughton Sheridan Hunter, son of Sir W W Hunter, K C S I, Cherwell Edge, Oxford, aged 23.

OLIPHANT—Oct 16, at Cleveland-road, Ealing, Norman Laurence, child of H L Oliphant, Bengal Civil Service (Retired), nearly eight months.

ONDAATJE—Oct 25, at Eastbourne, W C J Ondaatje, Esq late Colonial Surg, Ceylon, third son of the late Rev J J Ondaatje, First Chaplain of St Thomas's, Colombo, Ceylon, and third grandson of the late Rev M J Ondaatje, clergyman of the Dutch East India Company, at Batavia, aged 67.

SPANKIE—Oct 26, at Clifton, James Shields Spankie, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, son of the late Robert Spankie, Queen's Serjeant-at-law, aged 63.

WOOLLEY—Oct 20, at Park-gate, Preston-road, Brighton, W H Woolley, son of Gen R Woolley, H M's Indian Army, aged 25.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1888.

THE Viceroy's speech at Patiala, which we reported yesterday, contained an announcement of the highest importance to the Empire. The Government of India have at length decided upon the form of acceptance which they will give to the offers that have been made by various States in the Punjab, Central India, and elsewhere, to contribute to the defence of the Empire, and Lord Dufferin has the good fortune to be able to announce their decision before leaving office. It will be remembered that the offer has been made in various forms, some of the States, like Hyderabad, tendering a liberal money contribution, and others offering to put their troops at the disposal of the Paramount Power. Lord Dufferin has pronounced definitely against the acceptance of pecuniary assistance from the native chiefs as being not only unnecessary but undesirable. This pronouncement, we take it, covers the offer that was made by the Nizam in September of last year, and to which, it will be remembered, no specific refusal had yet been tendered. The decision on that point is one that must be entirely approved of. Even if we leave out of account everything that has been said as to the circumstances in which the offer originated, there is still the very serious practical question whether the Nizam can afford to pay sixty lakhs into the Imperial military chest. A careful review of the financial condition of the Hyderabad State at the time the offer was made would have shown that the money could not have been supplied except by increasing the indebtedness of the State; and with a land revenue adversely affected by a bad season, as this year's revenue must be, the strain would have been even greater. We hope we are not misinterpreting the Viceroy's language when we read in it an intimation that the Government have finally declined the generous pecuniary gift which the Nizam fourteen months ago was willing to make them. Hyderabad, for all that, can if it choose do excellent service to the Empire in other ways. It has a military budget seriously disproportioned alike to its resources and its necessities. It has an army of ill-drilled soldiery which needs first of all to be reduced, and then drilled into shape and order. Sir Asman Jah is conscious of the burden of the military budget, and of the smallness of the return in military utility which the State derives from its annual outlay of seventy lakhs in this direction. He has done not a little, by degrees, to reduce the proportions of the irregular military establishment; but a beginning has still to be made with the task of converting it into a force serviceable to the State and available for co-operation with the Imperial forces in a time of emergency. However, it is not likely that an important State like Hyderabad will be long behind the Punjab States in bringing in its contribution to the defence of the Empire. The Nizam will readily understand that though his offer of pecuniary assistance has not been accepted there are other and perhaps easier ways of evincing his good will to the Paramount Power.

The Viceroy has not named the Chiefs whose offers have been accepted by the Government of India, but many of them doubtless were found amongst the Punjab chiefs who were assembled at the Patiala Durbar. From the Punjab there has been a plentiful shower of offers, and the experience of the last Afghan war showed that the province is rich in fighting material and in loyalty amongst the feudatory States. The Government have gone to work with a determination to discriminate between enthusiasm and sufficiency, and to accept only such troops as will be serviceable for defence. Major Mellish and Major Creagh have made a systematic survey of the resources put at the disposal of the Government, and the plan which Lord Dufferin exhibited in outline has been drawn up on a report from those officers as to the troops that should be accepted and those that should be rejected. It is only those States who have specially good fighting material in their service whose offers will be accepted, and the Government of India will in their case have something to say as to the conditions of acceptance. As the Viceroy puts it, "what we propose is that we should ask those Chiefs who have specially good fighting material in their armies to raise these armies to such a pitch of general efficiency as will make them fit to go into action side by side with Imperial troops." What the strength of these *corps d'elite* shall be must be a matter of negotiation between the Government and the various States. There seems a strong desire to avoid attaching to the acceptance of the offers such conditions of strength and efficiency in armament as will make the scheme a burden on any of the States. This, obviously, is a question that will need to be faced with tact and considerateness, for the Supreme Government must not allow the loyalty of any of its feudatories to fasten burdens upon them of which they could in reality ascertain. The Viceroy lays down the right principle of policy when he says that the Government will not take undue advantage of their loyalty, and will in no case ask a Native State to support a larger force of this description than it can afford. At the same time it will be well candidly to remind our feudatories that the advantage that will come from their co-operation will not accrue exclusively to us. If the Empire is worth defending at all it is as much to their interest as to the interest of the people in British territory that the defence should be efficient. The Punjab States would be the first to feel the stress and havoc of invasion, and any sacrifice that they may make to strengthen the defences of the Empire is an insurance premium that will be returned to them a hundredfold in the sense of rest and security which is the lot of the strong man armed. Nor will the princes who are invited to participate in this great scheme be unconscious of the new ties of trust and confidence in which it will hold them to the British Government. The Government will give a battery of artillery to each of the Punjab States. It will set aside its traditional repugnance to the armament of the forces of the Native States with breech-loaders, and the appearance of these small contingents with Sniders in their hands will proclaim that old misgivings have passed away, and that the Paramount Power is making a return in confidence for the loyalty that has been so freely exhibited by its feudatories.

All this marks a rapid and a wholesome advance in the direction of a truly Imperial policy. Little more than four years ago a writer at home who managed, despite the smallest of claims, to gain the ear of the public in an extraordinary degree, and even to alarm a few timid people in India, drew an elaborate picture of the armies of the Native States, describing them as an overgrown force which might any day be a source of danger to the Empire, and which it was the bounden duty of our statesmanship to deal with promptly and resolutely. The only result of his lucubrations, however, was to recall public attention to the fact that in the armies distributed outside our territories in India the Government had within their reach valuable material which might with small expense be made available for Imperial defence. The effect was the opposite of that intended by the writer, and we believe that this attempt four years ago to alarm the public concerning the armies of the Native States in India has had not a little to do in forming a strong public opinion in favour of utilizing them. The experiment will be set about cautiously and perhaps in a tentative way. A process of selection will have to be carried out, in which the fittest amongst the forces placed at our disposal will be singled out. But if the scheme is wisely carried out the numbers available for Imperial service and fit for it should in such an excellent recruiting ground as the Punjab States steadily increase. At first sight the plan presents no doubtful points. It appeals to the loyalty and the martial spirit of the martial races, and in such a discreet provision as that the British officers who are to advise the chief in keeping up these special corps shall have their head quarters in British territory the Government of India have shown a desire that the chiefs shall have no ground for the suspicion that their authority over their own troops shall be weakened. It would have been easy, under an arrangement by which the British inspectors would be located in the States, to create the belief that the Government of India were aiming at the organization of a series of subsidiary forces, constantly under their orders, and with their allegiance to their chiefs being gradually undermined. The Government seem to have guarded with admirable foresight against any possible risk of this kind, and there is good reason to believe that the scheme will work well—so well, indeed, that the National Congress may without grave dereliction of duty take the native volunteering plank from its platform for a year or two.

THE Corporation at a meeting yesterday exhibited itself in an unfavourable light. An expensive public improvement has been long thought of to carry a broad road over Nowrojee Hill, through a very poor hamlet, and thus connect two localities now separated by the Hill so as to facilitate traffic, and allow the expansion of the city in a very cramped quarter. The making of the road and the opening up of the Hill will greatly enhance the value of the property, which belongs to Mr. Jalbhoy. The Corporation a very short time since passed a resolution directing the Standing Committee to report on the project, and provide for the acquisition of the frontages on the roads so as to recoup the rate-payers for some portion of the heavy expenditure. The roadway and the making of the road will come to three lakhs; by the acquisition of the frontages at a cost of rather less than three lakhs, the expenditure of Municipal money on the improvement would be reduced to about one lakh. The Standing Council reported in favour of the acquisition of the frontages, and asked the Corporation to sanction the proposal. In the meanwhile Mr. Jalbhoy was not idle; he sent to each of his colleagues on the Corporation a highly-coloured account of the advantages which would accrue to the Municipality by leaving him the frontages. If that were done he would sell the land required for the roads at Rs. 19 per yard; if he were not given the frontages he would charge Rs. 60 per yard, and besides claim full price for the stone—lying thirty feet beneath the surface. Mr. Jalbhoy's canvassing had its effect. The Acting Municipal Commissioner showed that it was absurd to claim Rs. 60 for the land, the greater portion of which was only worth Rs. 14, and the average not worth Rs. 20 per yard, while stone thirty feet deep could not be valued at the rate of surface stone, for the cost of lifting had to be deducted. All in vain. The motion that had come down from the Standing Committee did not find even a mover. The Chairman, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, was not responsible for this, he being unhappily absent through a domestic bereavement. But none of the members of the Standing Committee present at the time moved the resolution. A motion that the three lakhs should be laid out on the road through Mr. Jalb

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK AND THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Empress Frederick and her daughters will arrive in England to-day from Germany. Her Majesty the Queen goes to Queenborough to meet them.

EXPULSION OF FRENCH JOURNALISTS FROM GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.

Two French pressmen have been expelled from Germany for writing articles obnoxious to the Court.

RUSSIAN PROTECTORATE OVER THE COREA.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The *Times* states that Russia has concluded a Treaty with the Corea whereby the Russian Government assumes protection over the Korea.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 19.

At to-day's sitting of the Crawford Commission, Ramchundra Yeshwant Chowbal stated that he had seen Mr. Crawford when he was ordered to revert to the post of head karkoon. Hunmantrao was present at the interview. Mr. Crawford promised witness to make him a *pucca* mamlutdar in two months' time. On returning home Hanmantrao asked him for payment, but witness refused saying that Mr. Crawford promised him a mamlutdarship. Witness in not getting a mamuldar's post saw Mr. Crawford again at Bhosawall, and complained of being superseded by Messrs. Wagle and Patwardhan. Mr. Crawford said, he remembered appointing witness a probationary mamlutdar, but the lists were confused. Witness not obtaining a mamlutdar's post again saw Mr. Crawford, who promised witness the next vacancy. Hanmantrao on meeting witness in Mr. Crawford's compound asked for fifteen hundred rupees, saying in case of his refusal a mamlutdar's post would not be given him. On his promising payment, he was shown an order appointing him acting mamlutdar. Witness paid Hanmantrao Rs. 500 on the 19th June. On being cross-examined witness admitted Pendse telling him that no harm would follow on his making statements. He was appointed mamlatdar in January, 1887, without being asked. [Mr. Crawford put in letters showing how he worked in witness's interest.] Witness admitted having a grievance for not getting the post of mamlutdar as he wished. Witness did not complain of supersession in his petition.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

The Minister of Hyderabad has accepted a *nuzzur* from Abdul Huq which is supposed to be some sort of reconciliation.

THE SINGARENI COAL FIELDS.

A Mr. Morgan, an emissary from Mr. Watson, and party, has lately visited the Singareni Fields.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke of Connaught goes from Poona to Bombay towards the close of this week to go over the harbour defences with General Chesney.

THE AGRA FEMALE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The Marchioness of Dufferin has gone to Agra to open the Female Medical School. Sir Auckland Colvin meets her there. She rejoins the Viceroy at Tandla.

THE OPENING OF THE UJJAIN GENERAL LIBRARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UJJAIN, Nov. 19.

The opening ceremony of the Ujjain General Library was performed here by Colonel Buller, the Political Agent of Western Malwa, with great *eclat*. Sir Michael Filose, the Governor of Malwa, and President of the Library, and other officials and gentlemen of the city, were present. The Secretary began with a short history of the movement, and the chairman delivered an eloquent address on its advantages. Colonel Buller then rose, amidst great cheers, and dwelt on the benefits of the institution, and how in England people could not digest their breakfast without newspapers. He hoped that when His Highness the Maharaja Scindia would pay periodical visits to Ujjain, where a Royal palace is to be shortly built, the Library would greatly prosper. After praising Sir Michael Filose for his good government of Malwa, especially of the admirable tact with which he settled the recent ill-feelings between Hindoos and Mahomedans, he formally declared the Library open. He also made the munificent donation of 100 rupees. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and a band also played. The distribution of pan, attar, and garlands, and a photo of the assembly ended this interesting ceremony.

THE CALICUT BRIBERY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

Kunhi Kunnan, the Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Calicut, was to-day sentenced to two year's rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 3,000; and his brother to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, the former for bribery, and the latter for abetment.

AN ALLEGED CASE OF CHEATING.

Mr. John Francis Clegg was taken before the Magistrate, at Madras, to-day, charged with cheating. He had been employed as a cutter by Messrs. Oakes and Company, and bought jewels at the employer's auction, valued at Rs. 2,320, representing he had a purchaser for them. He obtained credit and left Madras, and was arrested at Tuticorin. The case was adjourned to the 26th instant.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PATIALA, Nov. 19.

The shooting excursion fixed for to-day did not come off, and the official programme in the forenoon only consisted of a few ceremonial visits. After breakfast, most of the guests assembled at the Tennis Courts, where an exciting match was played between the Maharajah of Patiala and Mr. Field on the one side, and the Rajah of Kapurthala and Mr. Wood on the other. After some excellent play on both sides, the latter won. Another game between the Punjab Secretariat *versus* the World followed, and this was succeeded by the Ladies shooting match. In the afternoon, Lady Dufferin laid the foundation stone of the Hospital for Women which the Maharajah announced at the Durbar last Saturday it was his intention to build. A temporary canopy had been erected, where a large party from the camp assembled. Lady Dufferin was met on arrival by the Maharajah, and conducted to a Chair of State, opposite which the stone ready for laying had been placed. Sir Dewa Singh, President of the Patiala Council, then read a statement, which was subsequently translated by Major Massy, thanking Her Excellency for officiating at the ceremony, and expressing a wish that the hospital might be called the Dufferin Hospital. Her Excellency's reply was read by Sir James Lyall, stating that of the many pleasant events connected with her visit to Patiala, this was the pleasantest, and she would be happy to have the hospital named as suggested. The Marchioness of Dufferin then went forward, accompanied by the Maharajah, the Lieutenant-Governor, Major Massy and others, and performed the ceremony, the accomplishment of which was announced by the joyful strains of music from the Patiala Bands. A visit was afterwards paid to the Review of the Maharajah's troops. During the afternoon, a variety of sports, consisting of Lime-cutting, tent-pegging, elephant and camel races, and acrobatic feats etc were witnessed by an immense crowd of natives.

The camp breaks up tonight, all the guests leaving by special trains for Lahore and Umballa. Lady Dufferin leaves tonight, and opens the Hospital for Women at Agra to-morrow. Lord Dufferin leaves by special train to-morrow morning, and stops for two hours at Aligarh. In the afternoon, His Excellency visits the Mahomedan College. The only thing wanting to the complete success of the Patiala entertainment, has been the catering which has been exceptionally bad, especially considering the very liberal grant made to the contractors by the State. The Patiala Durbar has arranged to keep one thousand Infantry and six hundred Cavalry in a state of efficiency for the service of the Government of India. The arrangements with the other Punjab Chiefs for rendering military service, are not yet quite complete, although they have fully concurred in the scheme.

H. H. THE JAM SAHIB OF NAWANAGAR AND FAMINE RELIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, Nov. 19.

His Highness the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar has arranged, through his Bombay Agent, to call back those of his subjects who are said to have gone there for relief, and are located in the Arthur Road Hospital.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 17.

The Hall Line steamer Rafford Hall arrived here from Kurrachee, yesterday morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4-9-16
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4¼d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97
3 per cent. French Rentes	82
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	71½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
Bar Silver	43

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, NOV. 18.

10 p.m.	77·2

MONDAY, NOV. 19.

6 a.m.	72·6
10 a.m.	77·9
2 p.m.	84·2
4 p.m.	83·4

THE Indian military authorities have lately been called upon to perform a most trying duty, and one which must have taxed their powers of organisation to the utmost limit. *Atlas* remarks:—It has long been felt that the whole arrangements for the distribution of the duties of the division and brigade commands in the three Presidencies required careful revision, with a view to promoting the interests both of efficiency and economy. The work of revision has been carried out by Sir Frederick Roberts, and, notwithstanding all the personal considerations which were involved, and the almost insurmountable difficulties which had to be faced by reason of the Presidency system, the scheme just promulgated has met with the almost unanimous approval of the Indian Army. It seems a pity that Sir Frederick Roberts cannot give the home authorities the benefit of his advice. If he could we might stand a chance of securing a workable military system. At present, we are in a condition of hopeless muddle, and how we are to extricate ourselves is not quite clear, unless we begin at the bottom and rebuild the whole fabric afresh. Judging by that most wonderful of all wonderful organisations, the so-called Volunteer mobilisation scheme—the most absurd scheme ever put forward perhaps in our own or any other country—those vested with the direction of affairs at the War Office are hopelessly incompetent.

THERE is not the slightest foundation says the *World* for the rumour which has been most persistently circulated that the Czarewitch is to be betrothed to one of the daughters of the Prince of Wales, the Princess Maude being the favourite of the ill-informed journals which report this action. It is almost certain that the Czarewitch, in accordance with the earnest wish of his father, will marry one of the daughters of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro. He could not possibly marry a Greek princess, such unions being positively forbidden in the Greek Church.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

If much public speaking is essential to the welfare of a political party, and it seems to be so, it is fortunate that the success of Conservatism does not depend upon the regular followers of Lord Salisbury. The principal feature of the Recess now rapidly drawing to a close has been the comparative absence of Conservatives of the higher ranks from the platform. Whether by accident or design the Prime Minister has left all or nearly all the talking to be done by his Unionist allies, whose energy and zeal are worthy of all praise. Practically, Mr. Balfour is the only leading Conservative who has taken any active share in the extra-Parliamentary discussions of the past three months, and he is the Minister who might least have been expected to find time to devote to such a purpose. We heard a great deal during the recent sittings of the House of Commons, and we have heard more since about the overwhelming duties devolving upon the Chief Secretary for Ireland, but it must be admitted that Mr. Balfour does not give one the impression of being overworked. I hear that the Radicals are very angry with him for taking things so easy—in other words, for addressing public meetings in England and Scotland instead of attending to his official work in Dublin Castle. It is made a strong ground of complaint against Mr. Balfour that he has scarcely spent a week in Ireland since the adjournment, and it seems that we are not unlikely to hear more about this when the Session is resumed. It does not, of course, follow that because Mr. Balfour has neglected Dublin he has, therefore, neglected Irish interests. Still it is obviously desirable that the Chief Secretary should spend as much of his time as possible in the country whose ruler he virtually is, and previous holders of the office have considered it incumbent on them to make the Chief Secretary's Lodge their head-quarters when Parliament is not sitting. So far the grumbling under this head against Mr. Balfour has come from English Liberals; it will be curious to see whether the attack is supported by the Irish members. My own impression is that beyond serving the Liberals with a point for their speeches, Mr. Balfour's attempts to boycott Ireland will not come to anything. If, however, it is decided to make it the foundation of a formal onslaught on the Chief Secretary then the Parnellites will be to the fore. But I should have thought it would be more consistent with their well-known views regarding Chief Secretaries in general, and Mr. Balfour in particular, if they praised rather than censured their oppressor, as they consider him, for not inflicting his presence on the Irish people more than he can help. But consistency in politics, like some other virtues, is more honoured in the breach than the observance, and if the Nationalists see a chance of scoring against their arch-enemy they will not be restrained by any mere trifle from wreaking vengeance on the right hon. gentleman. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who has lately been recovering ground a little as a political jester, referred to the rage for banquets on the other side, and declared that the Liberal Unionists were saying to themselves, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." To judge from the speeches this week of Mr. Goschen in Scotland, and Lord Hartington's in the Midlands, the Liberal Unionists themselves do not regard their condition as critical. Mr. Goschen was especially in a cheerful and confident mood, but it is difficult to see how either party can find anything in the present situation from which to draw marked conclusions one way or the other.

So far as ordinary observers can ascertain the feeling of the country has undergone no change since Parliament rose, but it is possible that Mr. Goschen and Lord Hartington may be speculating on the result of the Special Commission being in favour of the Government. We shall see, but at this stage of the inquiry it seems rash to predict what the *denouement* will be. A more substantial ground for self-congratulation on the part of the Unionists is afforded by the success of the allied parties at Birmingham yesterday. The municipal elections in the Midland capital this year attracted almost Imperial, interest not only on account of the eager desire of Mr. Chamberlain's enemies to give him a slap on the face but also in consequence of the approaching and much-talked-of visit of Mr. Gladstone to the town. The Liberals are trying to minimise the victory gained by their opponents, but when all is said it cannot be denied that the Unionists have more than held their own. They may have only won two seats, but they are justified in pointing with pride to the number of Unionist members whose re-election was not opposed. After this we shall probably hear no more about winning a Liberal candidate against Mr. Chamberlain at the General Election—a proceeding which always appeared to me to savour of the reckless and absurd. It is considered in town to-day as probable that one result of the Unionist success will be to hasten the unduly protracted resignation of Mr. Matthews. When he is raised to the peerage or the bench his place, it is thought, will be taken by young Mr. Chamberlain, who is now acting as his father's secretary, and who is locally known as "the lad." Regarding the Municipal Elections generally it is not safe to accept them as a certain indication of the feeling of the country generally. If the electorate were the same as in a Parliamentary contest these annual contests in corporate boroughs would be very valuable as a gauge of public opinion. Still they are not altogether without value, the conditions being what they are, and both parties are very glad when the balance is in their favour. This year we enjoy the singular spectacle of satisfaction with the general results being expressed by the Conservatives and the Liberals. Neither, however, has much reason for jubilation, but if anything these parochial battles have been in favour of the Government. Last year they were distinctly in favour of the Liberals, and next year they may possibly be so again; but until the Parliamentary and Municipal franchises are assimilated, and Municipal contests are everywhere and entirely conducted on party lines, Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury will continue to make their plans without giving much consideration to the parish politics of the Little Pedlingtons.

The sudden and wholly unexpected intervention of Captain O'Shea, of Kilmainham Treaty notoriety, saved the proceedings of the Special Commission this week from absolute dulness. I have heard a slightly malevolent explanation of the Captain's early appearance in the witness-box; there is, however, no reason to question the motives of the Attorney-General in the matter. Without being in the highest degree sensational Captain O'Shea's evidence was remarkably interesting, and for the first time since the Commission opened—I notice that the learned Commissioners invariably speak of themselves as "the Court"—the evening papers were eagerly bought up by persons interested in the enquiry. The witness, whose generally cool and collected manner in the box extorted praise even from his most deadly opponents—and there were some very deadly ones present in Court—made some admissions that would have given rise to excited comment in the press and on the platform, but for the curb put upon writers and speakers by the wholesome rule not to discuss matters *sub-judice*. Captain O'Shea, in his recital of the events connected with the compact entered into between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone's Government, went over well-trodden ground, but he cleared up several point previously surrounded in mystery. The laughter which filled the building when Captain O'Shea informed Sir Charles Russell that it was Sir William Harcourt who told him to be reticent about what had happened was general, and even the President himself was affected by the hilarity, although he rapidly composed his features and read everyone present a solemn lecture on the necessity of restraining their feelings. It appeared just afterwards that according to Captain O'Shea Sir William Harcourt, in giving this advice, was only acting as the mouth-piece of Mr. Gladstone. Sir Charles Russell suggested that the witness must have had the repudiation of a gabbler or babbler, but Captain O'Shea, with considerable self-possession referred the learned counsel to Sir William Harcourt. Sir Charles Russell will probably have an opportunity of asking the then Home Secretary his opinion about the Captain's proposition. It was generally thought by those who were present when this witness was under examination that it would be necessary for Sir William Harcourt to give some explanation though, of course, his mouth will be sealed as to anything that may have passed in the privacy of the Cabinet.

Some surprise was expressed at what transpired with reference to Mr. Chamberlain's active interest in the case. Liberals look on the matter in this light. Mr. Walter, the proprietor of the *Times*, they say, called on his "old friend" Mr. W. H. Smith when it had been decided to propose a Commission of Inquiry. Mr. Buckle, the editor of the same journal, when he wants a particular class of evidence, applies to his friend Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. It is characteristic of the vicissitudes of political life that in 1885 Mr. Chamberlain should be hand in glove with the Parnellites, and that in 1888 he should be helping the *Times* to bring home its charges to them. The net effect of the evidence given so far—of course it is only but a mere shred of what is to follow—is considered to be in favour of the Irish party, who seemed to be particularly pleased by the admission of one of the chief constables respecting the taking down of statements made by witnesses at the Inns of Court Hotel. The opponents of the *Times* are also disposed to attach importance to a statement of the same or another witness that he had obtained a transcript of his notes from the Irish Office. But it is difficult to see that there is very much in this confession. The President of the Commission showed by a remark he casually made that he, at all events, did not consider that any great impropriety had been committed.

I see that active steps are at last being taken in London to raise funds to enable the Nationalist party to meet the expenses of the Inquiry. In the course of the somewhat tedious argument raised, the other day, about the production of the league bank-books, Sir James Hannen reminded Sir W. Phillimore that the time of the Court was very, very valuable. This is literally true if, as I hear, the proceedings cost no less than £3 per minute or £900 per day. Of this sum the share falling to the *Times* is estimated at £500, which makes the outlay up to date, so far as Mr. Walter is concerned, no less than £4,000. The expense to the Parnellites hitherto is put down at less than half that sum. It is said that the shorthand report alone costs £40 a day. The Attorney-General's brief is marked 1,500 guineas, and he receives £100 a day in addition. Sir Henry James's retainer and daily pay are rather more modest; £75 and £50 are what is respectively paid per diem to Sir Henry and Mr. Murphy. The other counsel for the *Times*, Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Ronan, each receive £30 or £40. The Bar, at any-rate, ought to bless Mr. Parnell.

A strong feeling is growing against the Government falling in with Prince Bismarck's proposal for a joint English and German crusade against slavery in East Africa. The Germans have recently had about as bad a time in their new African possessions as even their French neighbours could desire. Little surprise need be felt that the hitherto all-conquering Teuton should feel sore. But, it will augur little for British common-sense if Lord Salisbury allows Prince Bismarck to make our country play the part of the cat who gathered the hot chestnuts for the monkey's advantage. That such an event is possible there are many indications. However, as I have said, this is already vetoed, and a strenuous fight, not confined to the Opposition but supported from the Ministerial benches also, will be made against such a course being adopted. Parliament meets opportunely. I do not say we should rejoice over a neighbour's discomfiture, and be glad that Germany is in difficulties. But, it cannot be denied that Germany of late has been treading on our heels very closely in various parts of the world, and in Africa in particular. Her great Minister has shown our smaller Ministers (alas! that one should be compelled to institute a comparison and so to write of British statesmen) scant consideration, and has taken advantage of all the many opportunities they have given him, often to our detriment. It is not going too far to say, as is said this morning by one who knows what he is talking about, "From the very beginning of German colonial enterprise German consuls and German traders have done their utmost to circumvent us in Africa and elsewhere. The secret expedition of Dr. Nachtigal to West Africa ought to make our Colonial Office and colonial governors blush for their innocence and weakness. If Lord Salisbury becomes Prince Bismarck's henchman in East Africa he will receive swift condemnation throughout the country, and suffer a severe rebuff when next he appeals to his countrymen for their confidence and support. The writer, I have quoted, speaks only sober truth, when he says, "It will take all our skill and all our power to look after British interests; the introduction of any other consideration in our action in East Africa will inevitably lead to disaster."

The election for the American Presidency has been a matter of considerable interest to Britishers. Lord Sackville, our Minister at Washington, a month or more ago, allowed himself to be drawn by an unscrupulous reporter-politician, and—albeit in decorous language—advised his correspondent to vote for the Democrats notwithstanding President Cleveland's retaliation against Canada, declaring that that retaliation was made for fun not for use. This interference in the domestic affairs of the United States was peculiarly foolish, inasmuch as one of the issues of the present conflict is hostility to the English system of free trade and a belief that England favours a free trade policy for the States wholly in her own selfish interests. For this, we have been virulently assailed. Our Minister's indiscretion has caused a tremendous blaze. It was pouring petroleum on an open fire. Lord Sackville's indiscretion has been more than matched by American discourtesy. With a view to improving their chances with the Irish voters both President Cleveland and Secretary Bayard have acted with gross ill manners. Technically they are right, as a matter of fairness they are grievously wrong. Our Minister's misdemeanours were wired to the American Minister here, and so much importance did he attach to them that Mr. Phelps went to Hutfield on Sunday afternoon. Not much good came of the visit. Lord Sackville had not in the meantime offered his resignation, and Lord Salisbury would not see that the circumstance was one in which prompt action on his part was most desirable. He admitted the offence, but did not think it sufficient to justify him in forthwith recalling the Queen's Representative. If our Foreign Secretary was slow to act, not so was the American President. Mr. Cleveland summoned his Cabinet, and it did not take the Yankee statesmen long to decide that Lord Sackville must receive his passports and leave the country. This is the situation at the present moment. English opinion condemns the English Minister, but it equally condemns the frantic and undignified haste with which the Americans have acted. Everybody, however, with one exception, is cool. That exception is the *Standard* which, in a silly way, is clamouring for like treatment being meted out to the American Minister and counsels that Mr. Phelps be packed off by the next Cunarder from Liverpool. There is, in the eleventh hour of the American contest for the Presidency, some excuse, however poor, for the Yankee folly; there is not a particle of excuse, for so powerful a journal as the *Standard* losing its head and screeching like an American eagle on Independence Day. One original suggestion has been made from Canada which Lord Dufferin may take as a compliment. In the present strained relations between England and Canada on the one hand and the United States on the other it is considered in the Dominion that Lord Dufferin's suavity and strength would bridge over all the difficulties and establish concord all round. What they ask is that his Excellency should be directed, when he leaves Bombay, to sail, not for Rome but for New York. Lord Dufferin may be flattered; he is not likely to signify his acquiescence with the arrangement; at Rome he will be an Ambassador, at Washington he would be merely on Envoy—pay, pension, and position accordingly.

Last Saturday must have been a trying day to Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., both in his public and private capacity. Take the former first. The hon. gentleman was in the position of the doctor who is compelled to take his own medicine. How often, in this column and elsewhere has "J. M. M." taken all and sundry to task! To hit hard and to hit often were the tasks he set himself. Now, he has been well pummelled in return. Captain Penrose Fitzgerald, R.N., as I have before had occasion to remark, is the smartest of our naval controversialists. In a letter in Saturday's *Times* he was at his best. Mr. Maclean, on the strength of his membership on a Navy Committee during the summer, expressed his opinion respecting the strength of the Navy and the need or otherwise of increasing the number of our warships. For this, the expert takes him in hand and rope's ends him vigorously. A "sail-trimming, place-hopping Tory Democrat," who "shows an utter ignorance of the naval history of his country and of the fundamental principles of naval strategy," who further, has published an "ignorant" letter based on guess work and "only intended for temporary and hustings consumption"—this is the sort of thing Mr. Maclean had to digest with his breakfast. More than that he "indicously misreads history," and makes an excuse for declining to face a difficulty which is "feeble and unstatesmanlike." The M. P. for Oldham's conduct is the more blameworthy, for if he could only condescend to read history instead of writing it he would see how wrong he is, but being a "popularly-chosen legislator," of course, he does not care to do so. The conclusion of the matter is the following pungent question, "Is it not a fact, patent to all men, that self-advertisement is as necessary to the success of a politician in this popularly-governed country, as it is for"—certain nostrums to which I need not give a gratuitous advertisement. Mr. Maclean has not yet answered this question, nor has he dealt with the many weighty statements in Captain Fitzgerald's letter. He is to be congratulated in having been the occasion of enriching our political vocabulary with a new phrase. "Place-hunting," we knew, but "place-hopping" is a new coin which will pass from hand to hand readily. Mr. Maclean's forenoon was not happy; his afternoon must have been full of deep concern. In "Dod" the senior member for Oldham is described as "Proprietor of the *Western Mail*." The *Western Mail*, after a two days' trial was, on Saturday, found guilty of libel, and ordered to pay to a young congregational minister damages amounting to £2,600 and all the costs of the trial. Many years have passed since a provincial journal was so hard hit. In view of the evidence and Sir James Stephen's summing up, the jury could hardly do other than they did. The charge against the plaintiff, the libel of which he complained was that he had seduced a servant girl in his employ and was the father of her child. I remember seeing the issues of the *Western Mail* in the spring of this year, which contained the libel. The particulars given filled many columns, and the whole thing was written in a realistic style which would have pleased that New York editor who recently published the following head lines to a similar case—"Lovely Lizzie's Hugs." "They Weaned the Brother-in-law from the Path of Duty." "She sat on His Lap—Yum! Yum!" The judge at Cardiff was exceedingly indignant, and declared personal violence by the outraged Minister on the offending editor would have been justified. Both in the Police Court and now at the Assizes the charge brought by the woman against the Minister has been dismissed, and her story disbelieved. The *Western Mail* has appealed on the ground that the damages are excessive. Considering the tone of the judge's remarks the appeal cannot have been entered upon with much assurance of getting a reduction. Mr. Maclean, I need hardly say, has nothing to do with the direct working of the paper which has been so heavily cast in damages, and so far as he is the victim of a subordinate's indiscretion merits one's sympathy. Saturday, Oct. 27, is likely to be an unpleasing date in one man's life.

Mr. Knowles has again scored. The *Nineteenth Century* for this month is once again the theatre of an imposing demonstration. A protest against examinations, signed by a great host of men eminent in all departments of mind, appears in the review I have mentioned, accompanied by some powerfully expressed objection to the one road now provided whereby a man may enter public administrative positions. Of course, the crammers are assailed, and, equally of course, that Prince of Crammers Mr. Walter Wren, is heard in defence of his class. And a very vigorous and able defence it is. He point, out, what had struck others also that the protestors devised no remedy; they blamed the present system: they suggested nothing to take its place. He tells the *Times* to whom he writes: "You find it difficult to conceive of any practical substitute for examination as a test of merit for public appointments or as a stimulus to unwilling students;" and adds, "What you find 'difficult' others will find impossible." Incidentally, Mr. Cozen tries a fall with Mr. Frederick Harrison and "throws" his adversary. In the long list of names attached to the protest I see remarkably few of Anglo-Indians. Sir George Birdwood's stands out conspicuously in this respect. Indeed, such a protest as this would not be complete lacking his adhesion. His "record" against the examination Demon is ancient and powerful. Hardly had he ceased his useful works in Bombay, seventeen years ago, and immediately on his arrival in England, Sir George began to belabour the Demon. He really and truly led the reaction which had set in against the Chinese system of examination then definitely established. His lecture before the East India Association assembled in the Society of Arts Rooms was the subject of leading articles in every London daily next morning, and made a wide sensation. Sir George, I call to mind, in the part of his lecture conceded the "marks," and urged that if they were to be relied upon then more must be given, the practice must be carried further. He insisted that a boy should get marks for his father—*i. e.*, for blood and breeding—if his father was a man of brains. The phrase Sir George used in that connection—"What is the House of Lords but giving a man marks for his father?"—became current for a year or two afterwards and was in frequent use. Another of his arguments was that as there was pedigree wheat and pedigree horses so there were pedigree men in regard to every form of excellence and superiority—physical, moral, and intellectual, but that competition ignored this fact, and therefore was insufficient. No doubt, selection would often bring forward better men than does examination, if only you could guarantee the wisdom and fairness of the selector. That is not the smallest of the rocks on which the objection to examination splits.

A good deal of sympathy is being expressed in Anglo-Indian and Oxford University circles with Sir William and Lady Hunter in their recent great bereavement. Their eldest son, who was in indifferent health, went on a voyage to South Africa to recuperate. In his case, unlike that of many others, the fine air of Austral Africa was inefficacious, and he died at Durban, Natal, on October 18. Both Sir William and Lady Hunter feel their son's death most deeply, and are almost inconsolable. Mr. Hunter was only twenty-three years old.

THE MISSING STEAMER VAITURNA.

IT is twelve days since Messrs. Shepherd and Company's steamer Vaiturna was lost, disabled, or carried away in the cyclone of the 8th inst., but the owners have yet been unable to obtain any trace of her. Their steamer, the Savitri, is out on a voyage of discovery on the Kurrachee line, and the Taif will be sent out to-day on the line to Aden. Meanwhile many households in the native town have been plunged into grief by the utter uncertainty of the fate of relations and friends. Whole families, or the greater portion of many families who had been to their native country to celebrate marriages or attend marriage festivities, have disappeared. It is stated that a private letter was received in Bombay yesterday alleging that, including the crew and about 150 children, for whom no tickets were issued, there were no less than 1,338 passengers on board the Vaiturna. Rumour had it that some 200 corpses had been washed ashore about Porebunder; that the corpses of 80 native females, decked with ornaments, had been found, &c. These reports, however, are unreliable; but in the midst of the painful uncertainty and suspense that prevail, much disappointment is said to be expressed in native circles that the authorities have yet done absolutely nothing in the presence of such a great calamity as the loss of over a thousand lives.

INFORMATION has been received at the admiralty from the Naval Commander-in-Chief on the East India station that on her Majesty's ship Boscawen visiting Diego Garcia in June, 1888, the establishments of the Orient Steam Navigation Company, and of Messrs. Lund and Co. were being closed; and that on that ship's departure only about 200 tons of coal remained on the island. Diego Garcia, therefore, will no longer be depended on as a coaling station.

LADY DUFFERIN AT LAHORE.

THE following is the full text of the replies delivered by Lady Dufferin at Lahore on Friday last to the three addresses presented to her:—

REPLY TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WOMEN OF THE PUNJAB.

The very kind words you have addressed to me and the warm approval you express of the schemes with which I have been specially connected here, touch me deeply. It is true that I have taken the greatest possible interest in the inauguration of the National Association for supplying [illegible] and that, thanks to the position [illegible] I have had exceptional opportunities of pressing the needs of [illegible] claims to all the benefits [illegible] procure for them upon the [illegible] interest in the matter, or [illegible] have been of no avail [illegible] response in the hearts [illegible] found fellow labourers [illegible] thy and practical support in every [illegible] sought it. I am glad to think that I am only one of the many hundreds to whom this movement owes its vitality and its great success, and to whom the kind words addressed to me might equally well be directed. I rejoice, too, in the belief that the people of India have accepted and acknowledged this work as one that has to be done, and as one that they must do themselves; and I feel sure that having recognised their duty in this respect they will never falter in their efforts to accomplish it. And now, perhaps, as this is the only occasion upon which I shall have an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the subject, you will allow me to point out to you the direction in which I venture to think your greatest efforts should be made in the Punjab. The National Association set before itself three objects—medical tuition, medical relief, and the supply of trained nurses. It is to the first of these that I desire to draw your serious consideration. Medical tuition is the very foundation of a permanent supply of medical relief. Female hospitals and female dispensaries cannot succeed unless you have medical women to put into them, and as I believe that every part of India will have to provide and to educate its own supply of female doctors, it follows that each year that is lost in any particular place in sending pupils to the University must seriously retard the progress of female medical relief in that part of the country. There doubtless is a vague idea abroad that English women, or native women from other provinces can easily be got to officer new hospitals and dispensaries, but this is a false impression. The English women who are able and willing to come to India as doctors will always be exceedingly few in number; and as regards native women each province will for many a long year have more than enough to do in providing for its own requirements, and will not be able to spare any of its educated medical women to other places. It is therefore from the Punjab itself that female doctors for the Punjab must, as a rule, be taken, and the question of finding them and of educating them admits of no delay. So strongly have the Central Committee of the National Association felt the necessity of helping on the cause of medical tuition here that they have made a special donation towards building a home for medical students at Lahore. I trust you will complete that work, for until a home for them and a trustworthy matron to look after them, be provided, I do not think it is possible for many pupils to come and reside in this place. With regard to the other two objects of the Association, I may congratulate you heartily upon the way in which they are being carried on in the Punjab. Female medical relief is receiving the attention of the Branch Committee, of private individuals and of municipalities at Delhi, at Kapurthala, at Gardaspur, at Quetta, at Ludiana, at Multan, and at many other places; while in the Lady Aitchison hospital at Lahore you have a great Central Institution whose beneficent influence will be felt throughout the province. There, too, you have the means of giving practical instruction to your medical students, and of promoting the third object of the Association by the training of native *dhais*. You have also in the institution presided over by Miss Hewlett at Amritsar one of the most practical and one of the most successful training places for midwives that I know of in India. I think, therefore, I may rejoice with you in the progress that has been made in promoting the objects of the Association in this province; and when I learn as I hope I shall ere long that the Hindustani female medical class at the Lahore University numbers at least fifty pupils I shall feel satisfied that female medical relief in the Punjab rests upon a sure foundation.

I again thank you heartily for the kind words of your address, and I wish you every possible success in your efforts to improve the condition and increase the happiness of our Indian sisters.

TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE PARDANASHIN LADIES OF LAHORE.

My friends, I thank you sincerely for the friendly words of your address, and for your kindness in coming to meet me here to-day. But deeply as I feel the honour you do me personally, and grateful as I am for the expressions of good-will towards myself, it is more especially as a mark of your interest in the Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India that I value this demonstration. This scheme is one which has for its object the saving of many lives, the relief of much suffering, and the better health of women and children; and it seems to me peculiarly the duty of every woman, no matter how secluded her life may be, to study these questions, to use all her influence to forward these objects, and to employ the powers God has given her to promote the welfare of her fellow creatures. I am glad to know that you who are here to-day are watching the progress of female medical aid in this Province; that you take a practical interest in the Lady Aitchinson hospital for women, and that you appreciate the labours of Dr. Elizabeth Bielby in this city. It is therefore unnecessary for me to ask your continued support for the Punjab Branch of the Association, as I feel sure you will always give the committee every assistance in our power in carrying out a work of which you so fully recognise the necessity. There is, however, I think one particular in which you might give further help, and to which I wish to draw your attention. I refer to the supply and to the selection of suitable candidates for medical tuition. Specially good women are required for this profession. The character of a female doctor must be excellent, her health must be sound, her intelligence must be quick, her temper calm, her social position fair, her personal appearance pleasant. She must be industrious, self-sacrificing, and unselfish. Such pupils as these you have to find, and it is among the women of the Punjab that you must seek them. It is most important that a very much greater number of students should now be educated, and should be prepared for service in the hospitals and dispensaries which are being established all over the province, and it seems to me that women have the best opportunities of judging of the capabilities and characteristics of other women, and that you might render important aid in selecting suitable candidates, and in encouraging clever and respectable women to undertake the study of medicine. In conclusion, I need only say that I shall continue to take the deepest interest in all that concerns the happiness and welfare of Indian women, and that I shall watch with heartfelt solicitude every effort that is made to benefit them, and more especially the progress of the National Association for supplying them with medical aid and relief from unnecessary suffering.

THE GUJRANWALLA DEPUTATION.

My friends,—I cannot say how much I feel the kindness that has prompted you to come to Lahore to meet me, nor how much I thank you for the kind words you have addressed to me on behalf of the women of Gujranwalla. Having sincerely at heart the welfare of the women of India and being convinced that the amelioration of their physical condition is one more way of increasing their happiness I rejoice at every evidence I receive of the interest with which they themselves view this movement for supplying them with medical aid. Indian women, however cool and may be their lives, have undoubtedly a great influence in their own homes, and in four more legitimate ways could such influence be employed than in fostering and encouraging philanthropic works, in stimulating by their sympathy and support very efforts that is made to enlighten ignorance, and to bring health and strength into their families. I thank you for this remembrance of you which you have been kind enough to bring me, and I shall value it and shall always keep it for your sakes.

The gift referred to in the last sentence was a beautifully embroidered saree of native work.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you troubled in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It assists the gums, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by druggists throughout the world. Price 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Depôt for India,

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The reception of a deputation of the Berlin Municipality on the 27th ult. by the Emperor has formed the exclusive topic of conversation in all political circles, and put even the interest in the impending elections for the Prussian Diet in the background. The deputation went, following an old Prussian custom, to welcome his Majesty on his return from Italy, and to present him with a gift. It is well known that it was the Emperor's favourite idea to see a monumental fountain erected after the model of the sculptor Begas. The Municipality offered the realisation of this wish at the expense of the city.

In reply to the address of the Mayor, Herr von Forckenbeck, the Emperor, who had just come from the consecration of a new church, said :—

"I thank you for your kind wishes, which have accompanied me everywhere on my journeys. I am agreeably astonished at the unexpected offering which the city has prepared for me. I have just come from the consecration of God's house, and it would be a great satisfaction to me to see such festivals often repeated in our city. I cannot but give expression to a very painful reminiscence in connection with my journey. While I was devoting my health and strength to securing the peace and welfare of the Father-land, and thus of the capital also, by creating ties of friendship, the daily Press of the capital and the Royal residence brought into publicity, and discussed the affairs of my family in a manner which a private individual would never have tolerated. I am not only painfully impressed by this, but my displeasure has been aroused, and I desire, above all, that the continuous citing of the name of my departed father as against myself shall finally cease. It most deeply wounds my feelings as a son, and it is indecent in the highest degree. I trust that when I choose Berlin as my principal residence, and, as a Berliner, I am always attracted hither, people will avoid making the private relations of my family the subject of discussion in the press. The duties which unite a Prince and his people, to the end of making the Fatherland great and happy, are important and multifarious enough for them to devote themselves thereto with thorough fervour, and to allow all other things, such as those previously mentioned, to rest. They should combine and use their strength in faithful devotion to these high and sacred aims. I trust that the representatives of the city of Berlin, whom to receive on this day gives me especial pleasure, will labour herein to perform their part."

The magic influence exercised by the word "Kaiser," as referring to the Hohenzollern race, upon all parties and classes of the German people could not have found fuller illustration than in the reception of the Emperor in Hamburg on Monday, with its mixed German population. This unity of the masses for the purpose of welcoming the ruler of the land was remarkable. From noon to evening, when the Kaiser quitted the town, the hurrahs of the multitude left no break for an echo. This jubilant feeling was rather a loyal welcome than a chorus of rejoicing over the accomplished economic unity of the Empire. The citizens who, eight years ago, waited with heavy hearts and bated breath outside the Council-hall of the City Fathers for the verdict of entrance or non-entrance into the German Customs Union now look to the accomplished fact for almost impossible immediate results. Much will depend, indeed, upon the willingness and intelligence of the Prussian bureaucrats, and their allowance for the needs and necessities of the immense export trade—a lesson which can be learnt neither from America, with her unimportant export trade, nor from the untrammelled Customs system of England.

SERVIA.

King Milan speedily followed up his divorce by making a bid for popular favour. He issued a manifesto calling upon the Servian people to combine to erect a fitting memorial to the Crown of Servia in the year 1889, the great anniversary of the battle of Koso in 1389, by the foundation of a new Constitution, thus preparing that solid and unshakable foundation on which the State a national life of Servia may continue to prosper uninterruptedly, and which will safeguard the future of the free and independent Servian peoples for all time. For this purpose the King orders the general elections to take place on Dec. 2, and summons the great national Skuptschina to meet at Belgrade on Dec. 13.

Queen Natalie has sent a telegram to the Metropolitan, in which she protests against the dissolution of her marriage by means of a newspaper *communique*. To this the King's friends answer that the promulgation of the divorce under the King's signature in the official journal gives it the force of an Act, and that the sentence is now irrevocable. She has also addressed a formal protest against the decree to the Greek Orthodox Synods at Bucharest and Athens, to the Holy Synod at St. Petersburg, and to the Œcumenical Patriarchate at Constantinople. It is, however, declared on good authority that none of these bodies will take action in the matter, as the Servian Church is completely independent. The Queen has asked M. Pirotchanatz to assist her in taking legal steps to have her divorced annulled, and the advocate, who was reported to have abandoned her case, is now said to have promised that he will continue to act for her. Probably he will make an appeal to the Synod, and should this fail he will try to bring the question before the new Servian Parliament. Some of the Queen's friends in Servia have advised her to lay a full statement of her case before the Holy Synod of Russia. As a born Russian subject she would be entitled to do this. The statement that the Queen is to receive 1,000,000f. from the Servian Treasury requires qualification. A grant of this kind could not be made without a special law. The Queen, however, had a considerable fortune at the time of her marriage, and it is said that the King proposes to restore to her the whole of her marriage portion. The *Deutsche Zeitung*, though no partisan of Queen Natalie, doubts whether King Milan has achieved a good stroke of policy in repudiating his Consort by a sentence without appeal, and remarks that the King can now rely only on his army for support.

ITALY AND THE VATICAN.

There is every appearance of a coming crisis in the relations of the Pope and the Italian Government, says the *Times* correspondent, and all that indicates the change in those relations is watched with vivid interest in Rome, and probably in all Christendom. The interest in the subject is shown by the eagerness of the discussion over the meeting of the Pope and the Emperor. The *Osservatore Romano*, in an article which has all the evident authority of a *communique*, says :—

"The visit, it is declared, which the Emperor of Germany paid to the Vatican has resulted for the Pontiff and the Vaticanists in a disillusion. Now, to affirm that the Pope had to undergo a disillusion implies that the Holy Father told some one what calculations he had based on the Imperial visit. No doubt the Holy Father, having to defend the best of causes, would persuade princes and peoples of the goodness of it, and therefore, even the Emperor of Germany and his Government; but the Pope has never dreamed that in a cause which regards all the world, and in different degrees all nations and all Powers, salvation could come from one alone, and this one specially Protestant, at least as regards its chief and the man who governs it. If there are men who, protected by Germany, think that for that reason they can give themselves over to ridiculous bluster, they are not to be sought in the Vatican, where they still trust in the power of the right and believe in God.

The Pope, then, who is by the confession of various critics a passable diplomatist, did not ignore the motives of the Imperial journey, and, knowing the facts well, foresaw the result for him and what was to be done. For the thousandth time we repeat, and repeat it in charge with all parties, the Emperor came to Rome to confirm the alliance already contracted with King Humbert and his Government. He came to take account personally of the disposition and forces of his allies; he came for affairs of the highest political importance, which his interests required to be skilfully transacted. In these circumstances anyone could see that it was not a time to say to the ally of the King and Signor Crispi that he should take in hand the cause of the Holy See, and that since the Italian Government had robbed the Pope, he should say to the masonic Government that it should repent and make restitution. When once the Emperor had decided to accept the hospitality of the Quirinal, for purposes known to all the world, it was a matter of course that certain speeches should be reserved for other times, which will come."

THE SUEZ CANAL CONVENTION.

The Suez Canal Convention was signed at the Porte on Monday, 29th ult., afternoon by the representatives of the contracting Powers and the Ottoman Government, and ratifications are to be exchanged within one month. The Convention comprises seventeen articles. The first three are devoted to the subjects of the neutrality of the Canal and the security of the works and material of the company, and the next four clauses to the position of belligerents in the Canal and the ports of access. Article 8 specifies the duties of foreign diplomatic agents in Egypt, and confers on the Porte the Presidency of the annual meeting of the International Commission. Articles 9 and 10 establish the responsibility of the Khedive, and define the cases in which he will have to appeal to the Porte, as also the right of Turkey to provide for the defence of the eastern coast of the Red Sea. Articles 11, 12, and 13 sanction the territorial rights of Turkey, and also the sovereign prerogatives of the Porte and of the Khedive outside the obligations of the present Treaty. Article 14 declares that the Treaty is not limited to the duration of the act of concession possessed by the Canal Company; and Article 15 stipulates that the ratifications shall be exchanged within a period of one month from the date of the signature.

RUSSIA.

The *Political Correspondence* publishes the following semi-official communication from St. Petersburg:—

"The idea of a Russo-Turkish *rapprochement* meets with approval from Russian diplomacy, but merely in the form of a desire for the cultivation of friendly relations for the realisation of which the present juncture is considered a favourable one, on the ground that the state of affairs in Bulgaria constitutes a violation alike of the Sultan's as of Russia's rights. There can, however, be no question of a Russo-Turkish alliance, seeing that Russia has withdrawn from the triple alliance, and has resisted all attempts made by France and Germany to induce her to enter into fresh alliances, the St. Petersburg Cabinet considering the preservation of full liberty of action to be the best means of exercising fitting influence in Europe."

BULGARIA.

The session of the Sobranje was opened with great ceremony by Prince Ferdinand on Oct. 27. His Highness, who was accompanied by a brilliant suite, was received by M. Tontcheff, the President, and heartily cheered by the Deputies as he entered the hall.

The Prince, in his speech from the Throne, commenced by expressing satisfaction at the fact that, owing to the prevalence in the country of general peace, contentment, tranquillity, and order, the just cause of Bulgaria was daily becoming stronger. Referring next to the opening of the Faribrod-Sofia-Vakarel Railway, his Highness observed that the undertaking had been carried out in hard and critical times by means of exclusively Bulgarian resources, and by Bulgarian labour. It had raised the credit of the country, and won for its inhabitants the sympathies of all enlightened people, at the same time enabling foreigners to make themselves more intimately acquainted with the Bulgarian nation, and to appreciate its peaceable and industrious character, as well as the sacrifices and efforts made by it for assuring the moral and material progress of the country and safeguarding its liberty and independence. The Prince proceeded to express his thanks for the brilliant reception accorded to him during his frequent tours in the country, and dwelt upon the extraordinary efforts which had been made for the training and development of his gallant army, which, he said, he was pleased to see equal to the position in which it was placed, and which in case of need would be able to justify the hopes and confidence reposed in it by the country and the Throne. The Prince concluded by announcing the impending presentation of several bills, including one for the construction of a railway between Yamboli and Burgas.

The speech was received with prolonged applause.

GREECE.

On Wednesday, Oct. 31, King George celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the Greek throne. On Tuesday, Admiral Sternsck, the German Special Representative, the Hon. Sir E. Monson, the British Minister, the French, German, Italian, and Roumanian Ministers, and Djevad Pasha, the Turkish Envoy, presented autograph letters to King George from their respective Rulers. The Roman Catholic Archbishop also presented a letter on behalf of the Pope. Queen Victoria in her letter sent her sincerest congratulations and best wishes for the welfare of the Royal House, and the prosperity of the Greek nation. Her Majesty also expressed her invariable regard and highest esteem for King George.

FRANCE.

At a Cabinet Council held on Tuesday (Oct. 30th) under the presidency of M. Carnot, the preamble of the Income Tax Bill was read and the measure was definitively approved by the Ministers.

The bill fixes the rate of taxation at a half per cent. on professional incomes, and one per cent. on incomes derived from private fortunes. Incomes of 2,000f. and under are exempt from taxation. In the case of married couples, when husband and wife each have an income of 2,000f. both will be exempt. The new law will, moreover, be applied with increasing relaxations in proportion to the large number of children in the family.

The debate on the Naval Estimates, which is now going on in the French Chambers, is remarkable for the fact that the spirit of dissatisfaction which exists in England at the condition of the naval defences prevails at least to an equal extent on the French side of the Channel. The complaint of the French critics is, no doubt, well founded—namely, that, though large sums are expended on the navy, France is not so well provided with ironclads, swift croisers, and sea-going torpedo boats as other Powers whose naval *prestige* is not equal to that of France.

The Revision Committee decided on Wednesday (31st ult.) by a majority in favour of Revision, and it will next discuss the details.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S EGYPTIAN EXPERIENCES.

MRS. OLIPHANT'S Memoir of Principal Tulloch, just published by Messrs. Blackwood and Sons, contains the following passage, which it will be seen introduces a hitherto unpublished letter from the Duke of Connaught to the Queen :—

In September he (Principal Tulloch) was once more in Balmoral, from which he sent to his wife a letter full of the experience of the Royal family in respect to the Egyptian war, the presence of the Duke of Connaught with the army having brought home to the Queen with double force those tremors shared by so many mothers who have sons in the field. "The Queen sent me a number of letters to read," the Principal says to his wife. "The letters were from Prince Arthur in Egypt to her Majesty and to his wife, giving an account of the campaign as far as he had to do with it. They showed that, although not actually engaged, which he wished very much to be, he had suffered a good deal of hardship, marching with his men in the terrible heat, the men falling out of the ranks, 'lying on the ground, groaning and vomitting.' The heat was terrible, he says, and he had sometimes 'nothing but a dry biscuit for twenty-four hours, the 'swarms of flies drove him out of his tent'; and they were 'disputing in thousands for the possession of his letter as he wrote.' Here is a bit :

"September 5.

Dearest Mamma.—Your dear kind letter of the 22nd reached me yesterday, and I thank you many, many times for it. To hear from home is such an immense pleasure, and I think it so dear of you to have written to me so often; I am so much touched by the love and anxiety shown me by all.

It is very vexatious being kept in this *triste* place; but I fancy it is unavoidable, on account of the insufficiency of supplies to the front. . . .

Of course you know that the Indian troops will not eat our food, and we are obliged to have a totally different kind for them. The Indian troops are delighted to be here; they are splendid fellows. M'Neill talks to them in Hindustani.

I had just began to eat a biscuit (after writing for mail), when I was sent for by General Willis, who made me change the whole of my position, as he had moved a regiment away on my left. It took some time to get this done, as it was pitch dark. There were several nearly blind dishes and the men all lay fast asleep, thoroughly done up by their trying march. In an hour and a half we got everything changed, and I then went down to see everything right, and to give directions for the morning. The men had already gone to sleep. It was eleven o'clock before I got back to the rear of the centre of my line, about a mile from where I had dismounted before. I got a little wine to drink; but there was nothing to eat except a biscuit I had in my wallet, our baggage animals having never appeared. I lay down near my horse, and managed to snooze a little; but I found a cold at last, as I had been very hot, and felt every tired. At 3-50 I was roused up again.

Mr. Oliphant adds :—

These extracts, which the Principal ventured to copy for his wife, and which I am permitted to quote, will show how entirely the Queen's sons enter into the duties of their profession, and that their Royal birth neither spare them a march nor procures them a meal, beyond the possibilities of other officers in her Majesty's service.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the recipe, free of charge, on receipt of a [illegible] envelope. Mention this paper.

REPORTED ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE CZAR.

On Monday, 29th ult, the *Daily Telegraph* published a telegram from its St. Petersburg correspondent, announcing that the Czar had a very narrow escape from assassination during his presence in Kutais, a small city of 13,000 inhabitants, in Transcaucasia, on the route from Tiflis to the coast of the Black Sea.

About five minutes before the advent of the Emperor, for whom a dense crowd was waiting in Ess Tiflis, a Kouban Cossack was arrested, having upon him several explosives in a handy form, as well as some poison in gelatine capsules. The man, who had been deputed to make an attempt on the life of the Czar, came from Toganrog, where his movements had been watched by the police, and was disguised as a Cossack officer. In this attire he had mixed freely with the crowd, and his capture was made in the very nick of time. It was accomplished so quietly as to attract no attention, and the matter was immediately hushed up. The prisoner made no resistance, but directly after his seizure he attempted, though unsuccessfully, to take poison.

A positive contradiction has since been given by Reuter to the announcement of the attempted assassination, the report being declared to be an invention.

ARREST OF ENGLISHMEN AT BAKU.

The correspondent of the *Times* and his colleague of the *Standard* as well as a member of the British Embassy on his way from Teheran, were placed under arrest at Baku on the 21st ult., and prevented from witnessing the arrival of the Czar, although furnished with all the necessary documents from some of the highest functionaries of the imperial suite. They were only released as the Emperor arrived at the station. An investigation is being made into this extraordinary proceeding.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE CZAR'S TRAIN.

An accident occurred to the train by which the Czar returned from the Caucasus to Sebastopol, as a telegram which appeared in our columns duly announced. A *Daily News'* telegram from St. Petersburg says twenty-one persons were killed. Among the injured were the Minister of War and the Commander of the Body Guards. The following is the official account of the accident to the Russian imperial train, furnished by the Minister of the Imperial Household :—

"The imperial train which left Taranovka at noon on the 29th ult. ran off the rails between that place and Borki at a point where the line passes through a deep gorge. At the time of the accident the Emperor and Empress with all the members of the imperial family and suite were at breakfast in the dining saloon. When the first carriage left the metals the train oscillated violently and the succeeding carriages heeled over. The dining saloon, although remaining on the tract, was disfigured past recognition, the frame-work with the wheels being completely knocked out, and the sides of the carriage crushed. The roof was turned on one side, and thus served as a sort of shield to the occupants of the saloon. It seems incredible that with such havoc as was wrought any of the passengers in the train should have escaped unhurt; but God protected the Czar and his family, and they left the debris of the saloon without injury. All its other occupants were also saved, having only received some slight contusions, with the exception of aide-de-camp General Sheremetieff, who suffered more than the others, but was not seriously injured. It is to be regretted, however, that the wrecking of the other portions of the train was accompanied by loss of life. The killed included Captain Bresch, Staff-Captain in the Courier Service; a physician, a secretary, and another official; two couriers, a Chamber Cossack, a Chasseur, five railway servants, and six soldiers of the Railway Battalion. Eighteen other persons were injured. Baron Stiernval, chief inspector of railways, received a severe shock.

The Czarina superintended the arrangements for rendering help to the injured. Notwithstanding the extremely bad weather, rain falling continuously and the ground being in a slippery condition, the Czar several times descended the incline to look after the dead and injured, and only entered the reserved train which was held in readiness when the last of the injured had been placed in the ambulance train. The injured persons were conveyed to Charkoff. An officer was left at the scene of the accident to superintend the recovery of the bodies and the collection of property from the shattered carriages, and by command of the Emperor to arrange for the conveyance of the killed to St. Petersburg and to communicate with their relatives.

"On account of the block on the line caused by the accident the train conveying the imperial family went back to Losowje. There the Czar directed a requiem mass to be said by the village clergy for the victims of the disaster. A thanksgiving service was also celebrated for the miraculous escape of the survivors. After the services were concluded the Czar invited all those who had escaped injury in the wrecked train to a dinner, which was served in the Station Hall. An examination will explain the cause of the catastrophe; but there can be no question of its being due to malicious design."

The *Grashdanin* publishes the following particulars regarding the accident :—

The accident happened at noon on Monday, close to the railway station. The train was drawn by two engines, and was composed of several carriages, besides the imperial saloon-car, which was of massive construction. Just after passing Borki, there is a steep incline, down which the imperial train travelled at the rate of sixty-five versts an hour. Owing to this, it is believed, the first engine left the metals and ploughing up the permanent way, embedded itself in the earth, the second locomotive following on top of it and being completely wrecked. The first carriage was principally occupied by the Court servants, the next being the kitchen-car and the succeeding one the dining-saloon. In this latter were the members of the Czar's suite, including the Minister of Ways and Communications, Baron St. Jornval, the Chief Inspector of Railways, who was also in the train, was seated in one of the first carriages, and is stated to have been severely injuried, several other casualties in the same saloon being also reported. In the dining-saloon General Vannovski, the Minister of War, Aides-de-Camp General Toherevin and Scheremetiff suffered slight contusions. The Czar and Czarina, after alighting from the train, remained for some time at the scene of the accident, showing great solicitude for the injured. Towards evening their Majesties returned to the preceding station of Lesowoje. Special thanksgiving services for the marvellous escape of the imperial family are being held throughout the empire. The newspapers severely blame the railway administration, and declare that it should have taken better precautions for the safety of the imperial train.

It is asserted in St. Petersburg that the accident was entirely due to defects in the permanent way. Baron Stiernval, the chief inspector of railways, has died from the injuries he received.

A VENTRILOQUIST'S DIFFICULTIES.

Professor Rourne, the celebrated ventriloquist and conjuror, of Hoxton, London, has been before the English public for the past 16 years, and perhaps no gentleman in the profession is better known, or more kindly received in the provinces, where crowded houses invariably follow his announced appearance. He states, that for many years he was often attacked, without a moment's warning, with sharp, excruciating pains, which darted through his back like a knife causing him to fall down as if in a fit, completely powerless, and in this condition he would remain for weeks at a time, thus being obliged to cancel his engagements which were already booked a head, and besides suffering the most intense agony, he was put to great financial loss, and the public disappointed by his non-appearance. Most learned medical men were consulted, advertised remedies were tried, but the malady increased, and the Professor grew worse, until he was advised by a chemist to use St. Jacobs Oil, and before the contents of the first bottle had been used he was perfectly free from pain, and has been able to fulfil all his engagements ever since. Now when indications point to a return of the pain he immediately applies St. Jacobs Oil, and says that it invariably puts him right: he says he has cause to bless the oil both on account of health and pocket. "The above is only one of the many instances where St Jacobs Oil has proved to be a friend of the travelling public. It is said there is not a theatrical company travelling in Great Britain which does not carry a liberal supply among its properties. The world-wide reputation which this liniment has obtained is truly wonderful; it is not only found in nearly every household, but Her Majesty's troupeships, the Orient Steamship Company, and other large steamship lines do not consider their ships ready for sea without a supply of St. Jacobs Oil on board.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The Parnell Commissioners, at the opening of the sitting on the 26th ult., arranged to sit in future on four days a week—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. On resuming his speech, the Attorney-General gave an outline of the evidence he should adduce to show that the National League, like its predecessor, the Land League, was responsible for outrages in Ireland. He gave particulars of numerous cases of shooting, boycotting, and intimidation, and showed that they were either organized by the League or prompted by speeches of prominent members. The mention of the plan of campaign drew from Sir Charles Russell an objection that it was not mentioned in the particulars; but Sir J. Hannen pointed out that the contention was that the plan of campaign was one of the means of intimidation. The Attorney-General continued his enumeration of the outrages ascribed to the League, and said he should show that this illegal conspiracy had continued its practices down to the present time. Appended is a summary of the weeks proceedings :—

REVOLVERS AND DYNAMITE.

Having promised to produce evidence as to the revolvers and dynamite used in some of the outrages, the Attorney-General dwelt upon the murder of the farmer Fitzmaurice last January, stating that the people who shot him were defended with the money of the National League. He asked their lordships to remember that throughout all these years of crime and outrages nothing was said or done by Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, Mr. O'Brien, or others to check them. He submitted that the League organization was formulated in America, where it derived its financial strenghth and that it was not possible for the leaders of the National League to cast off the fetters of the American section. Persons would be called before the court who had taken part in the commission of outrages, and it would be shown, in many cases, how money was paid by the officials of the League. To a very large extent, the Attorney-General said, he should bring home knowledge of what was taking place to all the members charged; and this being done, he submitted that the case of his clients would be established. The Attorney-General having concluded his opening speech, the Commissioners adjourned.

THE INSPECTION OF THE BANK BOOKS.

When the Commissioners resumed their enquiry on Tuesday (30th Oct.) the Attorney-General renewed his application for the production of the books of the Hibernian, the National, and the Leinster and Munster Banks, so far as they contained accounts affecting persons named in the charges and allegations. An affidavit by the secretary of the Hibernian Bank was read, stating that that Bank would give no facility for the inspection of its books beyond what it was legally bound to do. The President said the court was determined to have such books as it was entitled to have. In the course of the discussion, counsel for the Hibernian Bank claimed immunity from the inspection for the accounts of Patrick Egan and Anna Parnell; but the Attorney-General insisted on inspecting all the accounts. The President ordered the books of the Hibernian Bank, as they were in London, to be produced, and directed process to be served on the National and Munster Banks to produce their books. It was then arranged that the Bank-books should be left at the Chancery-lane Deposit, the keys being handed to the secretary of the Commission, and that an officer of the bank should be present when the books were inspected.

SHORTHAND NOTES BY THE POLICE.

Evidence was about to be taken when Sir C. Russell objected to the case being conducted in the "higgledy-piggledy way" in which it was opened, and asked the court to control the way in which the evidence was given. The Attorney-General having protested against such observations, the President declined to give any direction as to the particular class of witnesses to be called, but expressed a hope that the evidence would be brought forward in orderly sequence. Mr. Healy asked the court not to go to the trouble of proving the speeches he had delivered: he admitted having made them, and was proud of them. Head-constable Bernard O'Malley was then called to prove a speech delivered by Thomas Brennan, an official of the Land League with whom, the Attorney-General said, he should prove that Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar were associated. O'Malley's evidence was interrupted many times by counsel raising points which led to warm discussion; and on Mr. Healy accusing the witness of filling in gaps in his notes from the transcript which Sir H. James was reading, the President sharply rebuked Mr. Healy who asked witness what he had been doing, and told him that was not the time to put questions.

CAPTAIN O'SHEA IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

The evidence given on Wednesday (31st ult.) was of deep interest. Captain O'Shea, ex-M.P. for Clare and Galway, was examined by the Attorney-General. He said that he was on friendly terms with Mr. Parnell from 1880 to May or June, 1886, and in June, 1881, at Mr. Parnell's request, he communicated with Mr. Gladstone. He recommenced negociations with the Government in the early part of 1882 without Mr. Parnell's authority, he being then in Kilmainham gaol. After Mr. Parnell's release on parole, witness acted as an intermediary between Mr. Parnell and the Government with reference to a settlement of the arrears question. Mr. Parnell always referred to the Arrears Bill as a measure that would help to tranquillize the country and put down outrage. He was anxious for Mr. Davitt's release, but thought it would be inexpedient at that time to release certain other prisoners. On one occasion he gave a number of names, which witness was to mention to Mr. Chamberlain, of persons not to be released, but neither Mr. Chamberlain nor witness approved of this. Mr. Parnell authorised witness in his negociations with the Government on the question of arrears to say that he would do his utmost to put down outrages. In witness's opinion no more severe blow could have been struck at Mr. Parnell's policy than the Phœnix Park murders. He had never associated Mr. Parnell's name with the commission of outrage, and did not know that Mr. Parnell had been in communication with Sheridan until a few months ago. The alleged forged letter was produced in court, and witness said that to the best of his belief the signature was that of Mr. Parnell.

CAPTAIN O'SHEA CROSS-EXAMINED.

In the course of cross-examination by Sir Charles Russell, Captain O'Shea said that he only consented to give evidence on behalf of the *Times* on being subpœnaed by Mr. Parnell, and that his object in coming forward was to refute the slanders circulated by Mr. Parnell and his friends. He was examined as to a statement made to him by a man named McQueenie that the police had taken a letter out of the Land League rooms in Palace-square in which Frank Byrne had acknowledged the receipt of a cheque from him (the witness) to enable him to escape from the country. He had never seen Byrne's letter.

AMONG THE "ADVANCED NATIONALISTS."

The witness said he had been at a public-house once kept by Mrs. Lynch in Wardour-street where he met another of the advanced Nationalists who had signed a declaration protesting against his exclusion from Parliament.

Sir Charles Russell: When you speak of these advanced nationalists, don't you mean the members of the Fenian organisation?—no, not entirely. The dynamitards and Invincibles are different. The advanced Nationalists were the old Fenians.

Did you tell Mr. Parnell in 1885-86 that the American-Irish in London had letters compromising Mr. Parnell?—I am sure I did not.

You will swear you did not?—To the best of my belief I did not, but it is a long time ago. McQueenie reported to me that two men had threatened him—one was General Carrol Davis and the other was a man named Hayes, who was a civil engineer—because of the declaration which had been made at Mrs. Lynch's.

Do you know Hayes was supposed to be one of the men engaged in the London Bridge outrage?—It was generally supposed so.

THE FAC-SIMILE LETTER.

In reply to further questions, the witness said he saw the fac-simile letter when it appeared in the *Times*, and he had seen the original last week. He was astounded when he first saw the letters compromising Mr. Parnell. He did not think that he heard from any one at any time before the publication of the fac-simile letter that there were in existence letters and documents of a compromising character. There was a large party in the Irish ranks who expressed the greatest horror of assassination, and who were prepared to fight their country's battle on the hill-sides. Mr. John O'Leary was not an advocate of assassination. Nothing could be more repugnant to his feelings.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. GRAINGER.

The witness was examined at some length as to the provision of the House Rule Bill. In a letter to Mr. Gladstone it was proposed, he said, that the Land League should be broken up on the understanding that the landlords were to relinquish their rents and [illegible] from the Exchequer. This proposal was made by the witness after an interview with Mr. [illegible] Mr. Grainger, after an interview with Mr. Parnell, said [illegible] Mr. Parnell was to [illegible] Mr. Parnell and his friends. He was examined as to the Witness was aware that Mr Parnell had prepared a Bill in Kilmainham to deal with the arrears question. The witness did not remember Mr. Parnell saying that for a month the Kilmain-ham manifesto had been a dead letter. Mr. Parnell tried to stipulate that Mr. Davitt's release should be delayed in order that he should see him before anybody else and explain to him his policy. He did not remember Mr. Parnell expressing his fears that Davitt would not accept his release under a ticket-of-leave. Mr. Parnell said there were certain men who were in prison whom it would not be judicious to let out. Brennan was one of them.

DOCUMENTS DESTROYED.

Sir Charles Russell: Why?—Because the memoranda were destroyed in 1883 at a time when there was a danger of a Select Committee being appointed to inquire into the Kilmainham Treaty.

And you destroyed them?—Yes.

At Mr. Parnell's or Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion?—No it was suggested to me as a political expedient.

By whom?—Sir William Harcourt. (Prolonged laughter).

Sir Charles Russell asked the witness to repeat his statement as to Sir William Harcourt. The witness continued: There was a danger that the Government would have to appoint a select committee to inquire into the Kilmainham Treaty and I was informed by Sir William Hercourt that Mr. Gladstone wished that I should be as reticent as possible. The destruction of the memorandum was a political expedient.

Had you the reputation of being a babbler and were you warned to be reticent?—No. The witness further said he was aware that Mr. Parnell was greatly shocked by the Phœnix Park murders, and he took a letter from him to Mr. Gladstone offering to retire from public life.

MR. PARNELL'S SIGNATURE.

The witness was further cross-examined as to the signature of Mr. Parnell on the fac-simile and other letters, and he adhered to his statement that they were genuine. He added that Sir William Harcourt had promised police protection for Mr. Parnell and himself during the Kilmainham negociations.

CAPTAIN O'SHEA RECALLED.

Captain O'Shea was recalled on Thurday morning the 1st inst. by Sir Charles Russell, to put in a declaration signed by the advanced Nationalists, referred to on the previous day. He said it was a mistake to say he had met Hayes—he had never known him directly or indirectly—and he denied that he had sent McQueenie to Paris to get a document signed.

HEAD CONSTABLE IRVINGS EVIDENCE.

Speeches of Mr. Parnell, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Redpath, and Mr. Timothy Healy, as reported by Head Constable Irving, were read. Cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell, witness said his transcripts were generally sent to Dublin Castle. He was subpœnaed to attend to trial of O'Donnell v. Walter and took down the statements of certain witnesses. In some instances he gave transcripts of the statements to Mr. Horden, a resident magistrate for several Irish counties. Mr. Horden gave him instructions to take down the statements, and he knew that the evidence was intended for the purposes of the *Times*.

THE "REVOLVER BOYS."

Don't you know the secret societies were opposed to to the Land League?—Yes. Some of their leading members were. He knew that some of the leaders of the movement in Kerry attempted to stop outrages, and they had told him that they feared the winter, as they could not keep the "revolver boys" in order.

In cross-examination by Mr. Healy, the witness said he was police inspector of shorthand at Dublin Castle. There were thirty shorthand-writers in the force, and fifteen of them would be called for the *Times*. There was an official code in Dublin regulating the duties of the Irish Constabulary which was kept secret and could not be produced even in a court of law.

Head Constable Bernard O'Malley was recalled, and cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell. He said that Father Eglington had denounced the murder of Lord Mountmorres. The court adjourned till Tuesday, 8th inst.

MR. PARNELL'S SCOTCH ACTION.

In the Court of Sessions, Edinburgh, on Saturday 27th ult, the adjourned adjustment of the record in the case Parnell *v.* the *Times* took place before Lord Kinnear. Mr. Balfour, Q. C., and Mr. Strachan appeared for the pursuer; and Mr. Mackintosh, the Dean of Faculty, and Mr. Graham Murray for the defenders. After some discussion on the relevancy of jurisdiction, Lord Kinnear closed the record and sent the case to the procedure roll to discuss the averments of the defenders that none of their funds have been arrested and no publication made in Scotland.

Mr. Parnell's action against the *Times* was argued before Lord Kinnear in the Court of Session on Thursday 25th ult on the question of relevancy. The defenders content that there is no jurisdiction, because they were not personally cited, and the funds arrested were not the defenders' sole property. At the close of the arguments, Lord Kinnear reserved judgment.

CANNIBALISM IN AFRICA.

A DISPATCH reports a serious outbrake at Okrika an Island situated some fifty miles up the Bonny River, which place is now included in the British Protectorate under the Treaty of May last. Last September a section of the Ogoni tribe, once a powerful people, but now split up into factions through internecine feuds, appealed to the King and Chiefs of Okrika to intervene in a dispute between themselves and another faction.

The quarrel, it would seem, originated at the oil market, which it is to the interest of the Okrikans' middlemen to keep open and free. The Okrikans sided with the appellants, and, notwithstanding a warning to their opponents that in the event of hostilities they would assist them and put a stop to the feud, the hostile Ogonis attacked the allies of the Okrikans whilst they were returning from market, killing a chief and taking a number of prisoners and a quantity of property.

The Okrikans, with their friends, planned a diaboli cal scheme of revenge. Under pretext of an invitation to a friendly palaver for the purpose of settling the differences between parties, the Ogonis concerned in the attack referred to, accompanied by eighty of their chiefs, were treacherously lured into a trap, captured and taken to Okrika, where they were barbarously butchered and eaten. The victims included women and children, and to such a height had the taste for blood arisen that the Okrikans compelled their children to drink the blood of the victims out of calabashes. The reports received from a trustworthy source as to the condition of the town during the tragedy are too revolting for publication.

After the capture of the Ogonis party, the Okrikans made a raid upon their virtually undefended villages, and the result was further atrocities. It is difficult to estimate the number of killed and eaten, but the most reliable reports to hand put the number, at the lowest, at a hundred and fifty.

Consul Hewitt, who happened to be in Opobo River when the intelligence reached him proceeded to Bonny where he called upon the leading Bonny and New Calabar chiefs, and proceeded to the scene to prevent further massacres, report upon the state of affairs, and to demand the surrender of any survivors.

Some of the chiefs reluctantly proceeded to Okrika and confirmed the above reports. They found fourteen survivors whom the Okrikans refused to deliver up to them, although they expressed readiness to hand them over to the Consul himself. On 3rd October H. M. S. Bramble conveyed the Consul to Okrika, where he summoned the King and the Chiefs to the gunboat. They refused to obey the summons, but eventually the New Calabar and Bonny chiefs, who accompanied the Consul, arranged with the Okrikans that a palaver should take place on shore, the latter stipulating that no marines should be landed. The Consul agreed to the terms, and went ashore, where ten of the survivors in a deplorable state were then surrendered. The Consul imposed a fine of one hundred puncheons of palm oil on the Okrikans, and returned to Bonny on board the Bramble, and on 8th October the ten rescued Ogonis were towed down the river in canoes by the Bramble.

THE EAST-END MURDERS.

A DISCOVERY, which is supposed to be connected with the recent murders on the metroplis, was made in Kensington, in Sunday, the 21st of October; but, in consequence of the secrecy observed by the police, it has hitherto not been made known. While passing a house in Harrington-square, Gloucester-road, a lad noticed in the garden something bright close to some shrubs, and upon entering to satisfy his curiosity he discovered a sheet containing two very large knives. He took them to the police-station in the High-street, and Detective-sergeant Drew was sent to investigate the affair. It was supposed that the knives had been stolen from some of the houses in the neighbourhood, and had afterwards been thrown away by the thief through fear. On the knives, however, being submitted to Dr. Dukes, he said they bore stains of blood some six weeks or two months old, but whether it was human or animal blood he could not say. It had been definitely ascertained that they are Ghoorka knives of the best manufacture, and exceedingly sharp. All efforts to trace the owner of the knives has failed, consequently the theory that a Malay was the perpetrator of the recent crimes in the East-end gains favour among many people.

TAXATION IN INDIA.

An endeavour was made the other day, with the aid of figures taken from recent official returns, to show that India, so far from standing on the verge of financial ruin, is heaping up wealth with marvellous rapidity. To this the *St. James' Gazette* replies :—The cry of the professional agitator, that we are bleeding his distressful country to death, is one of the wildest illusions ever evented, and it thus proceeds :—

The sympathy excited by the tale of imagined wrong, in the minds of politicians who study Indian problems without in the least comprehending them is as completely thrown away as if it were bestowed on a millionaire who happens to have no coppers in his pocket to pay for a ride in an omnibus. The wealth of India as made manifest in the amount of treasure absorbed, has increased during the last decade enormously. This steady increase has been coincident with a continuous fall in the rate of exchange. There is every reason to believe, indeed, that a fall in the value of silver, instead of hampering and impeding trade between countries which use respectively a gold and silver standard, must directly tend to augment it. But this view of Indian trade leaps up to a further question, which has formed the subject of a controversy in the *Times* between Sir William Hunter and Mr. Elliott. Sir W. Hunter was taken to task by Mr. Elliott for quoting from the *Economist*, with no sign of dissent or disapproval the astounding assertion that "seventy millions sterling are drawn each year from the pockets of the poor taxpayers of India." Sir W. Hunter has since explained that he is not answerable for the accuracy of the passage he quotes except in so far as it supports what he himself thinks about the Indian National Congress. The nature and dimens

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 2ND NOVEMBER.

The P. and O Co's s. s. Peshawur, Captain L. H. Moule, with the Overland Mails of November 2, arrived in Bombay harbour at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Huntley	Mr Dewhurst
Viscount Galway	Mrs Cripps
Viscountess Galway	Mrs Morewether and child
Mrs Stacey and 2 daughters	Mr A P Standen
Mr Staden	Mr Cogswell
Mr P N Allen	Mr J Ray
Mr S A Arthur	Mr Maxwell
Mr H A P Carrie	Mr de Brett
Mr W R Williams	Mr and Mrs C W Allen
Mr A B Gale	Mr J Thomas
Mr W T Eldridge	Mr G Pointon
Mr R W Western	Mr Parkinson
Mr C O D Wilson	Mr W Simpson
Mr McCarthy	Mr J Barnes
Mr E Mawson	Mr D H Duncan
Mr Trapmann	Mr F C Bower
Mr B tisston	Mrs Dale
Mr A Poynton	Mrs W Sherer
Mrs Wrench and child	Miss Liddle
Mr. Mrs and 3 Misses Denningway	Miss Douglas
	Mr Sergeant
Mrs Prescott	Mr Phillips
Mr and Mrs Miles and 2 infants	Syed Mahomed Alsagoof
	Mr Stuart Campbell
Mr F Mercer	Mrs Lynch
Mr H S Johnson	Mr McClean
Mr W H Lucas	

FROM MALTA.—Mr N S Gamble

FROM ISMAILIA.—Mr and Mrs T W Wilson

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs McCaw	Miss Carr
Maj and Mrs Le Breton	Mr and Mrs Dunnett and infant.
Mr G H Grant	Mr Brodie
Mr Tom Grant	Col G H Trevor
Earl of Scarbro'	Mr G S Henderson
Col and Mrs Hill	Mr and Mrs Leslie
Mr J T Hamilton	Mr and Mrs Pitt
Dr and Mrs King	Mr and Mrs Giles
Mr R R Baker	Mr Sancton Brown
Lt-Col and Mrs Prideaux	Sir R and Miss West
Mr and Mrs Loventhorpe	Mr R Pile
Mr and Mrs C J Plumor	Mr N J Rowe
Major Leach	Mr and Mrs Chambers
Mr Belle	Mr Salinger
Mr Harbour	Mr and Mrs Kneller
Mr J Kilburn	Mrs Cregeen
Mr and Mrs Lesanne and infant	Hon and Mrs G H Evans, a. d infant
Dr and Mrs McLaren	Mr and Mrs C Wilson
Mr T Allen	Mr Doller
Mr W Garth	Mr H M Reilly
Mr R R Reilly	

FROM ADEN.

Mr Hope	Pierre Berinoff
Mrs Butterworth	Mr F Flemulok
Mr W R Stevenson	

FROM MARSEILLES.—Mr Hutchinson.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 27TH OCTOBER TO 2ND NOVEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince of Wales arrived at Balmoral on Saturday night on a visit to the Queen. The Prince returned to London on Monday.

Princess Helena of Waldeck-Pyrmont, mother of the Duchess of Albany, died on Friday.

The sittings of the Special Commission were resumed on Friday, when the Attorney-General continued his opening speech, and quoted largely from newspaper reports and speeches to show the identity of views between the Irish party in the United States and the leaders of the Irish party at home. Some time was occupied on Tuesday with a discussion respecting the production of the books of several Irish banks which had held funds belonging to the Land and National Leagues. Eventually the books were deposited with the Court. Witnesses were then called to prove the delivery of speeches referred to by the Attorney-General in his opening address. On Wednesday, Captain O'Shea was examined, and gave evidence as to his communications with Mr. Parnell and members of the then Government with respect to what is known as the Kilmainham Treaty. Yesterday an arrangement was made to facilitate the inquiries as to speeches relied upon as evidence of stimulating to outrage, and the evidence of police inspectors was then proceeded with. The Court decided to adjourn until Tuesday to enable the parties to arrange for evidence as to outrages.

The polling at Merthyr on Friday resulted in the return of Mr. Pritchard Morgan, who defeated the other Gladstonian candidate, Mr. Ffoulkes Griffiths, by 2,193 votes.

The Queen has conferred a peerage on Sir John Savile, G.C.B., under the title of Lord Savile of Rufford.

The Queen has appointed the Rev. J. I. Brooke, rector of Thornhill, Dewsbury, to the vicarage of Halifax, in place of the Rev. Dr. Pigou, resigned.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, arrived in London on Tuesday from Dublin, and had a long interview with Lord Salisbury.

Lord Hartington, M. P. addressed a Unionist meeting at Huddersfield on Monday.

Mr. Goschen, M. P., Chancellor of the Exchequer, delivered a speech on Tuesday at Aberdeen, an entered into a justification of the policy of the Government towards Ireland. He also addressed the representatives of numerous Scottish Unionist associations on Wednesday.

Mr. Arnold-Forster will contest the election at Dewsbury as a Liberal Unionist.

An address was presented on Tuesday at Chester Diocesan Conference to Dr. Stubbs, on his translation to the see of Oxford. The Rev. J. G. Holmes, who had hurried to the Conference, fell down dead on entering the building.

The Hon. H. Monorieff has been appointed a Judge of the Scottish Court of Session in place of the late Lord Craighill.

Notice was given in Tuesday's *Gazette* that certain territories in New Guinea have been annexed to the British dominions, and that Dr. W. Maegregor has been appointed Administrator of British new Guinea.

The Yorkshire coalowners on Tuesday followed the example in other counties, and assented to the workmen's demand for 10 per cent. increase of wages, thus putting an end to the strike.

General H. P. Hepburn died on Friday. Mr. Harvey Lewis, formerly M.P. for Marylebone, died last week, aged 76.

The West India steamer Para has brought home the survivors of the crew of the ship Earl of Wemyss, which sank in the South Atlantic after collision with the ship Ardencaple, when 16 persons were drowned.

Mr. Henry Vizetelly pleaded guilty at the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, to the publication of translations of M. Zola's works, and was sentenced to a fine of £100.

Four men, engaged on Sunday with others in cleaning a boiler at the Cyfarthfa Works, Merthyr, were suffocated by the escape of gas from an adjoining blast furnace.

A portion of a road near Dudley fell in on Monday in consequence of mining operations. A man passing had a narrow escape, and a cow he was driving was killed.

A steam boiler on a farm near Montrose burst on Tuesday, killing three persons.

Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., having completed his term of imprisonment, was released on Tuesday from Tullamore Prison.

The appeal of Mr. O'Kelly, M. P., against the sentence of four months' imprisonment for taking part in an illegal meeting was heard by the County Court Judge at Roscommon on Saturday. The conviction was confirmed, but the period of imprisonment was reduced to two months.

Mr. Sheehan, M.P., was arrested on Saturday on a charge of inciting tenants to adopt the Plan of Campaign.

OBITUARY.—Gen. H. P. Hepburn, C.B.; Baron Newborough; Sir J. W. Alexander, Bart.; Princess Hélène of Waldeck.

The Emperor William visited Hamburg on Monday and congratulated the city on its complete incorporation with the German Empire. The Emperor's reception was most enthusiastic. The Emperor, on leaving Hamburg, proceeded to Friedrichsruh and remained for the night a guest of Prince Bismarck. On Wednesday the Emperor went to Leipsic to lay the foundation-stone of the new Supreme Court, and afterwards returned to Potsdam.

The train conveying the Czar, Czarina and family to Gatschina ran off the rails near Borki on Monday, and the carriages were wrecked. The Imperial travellers were not injured, but about 20 servants and officials were killed. Suspicions are entertained that the misfortune was not the result of accident.

The Boulanger agitation has revived in Paris. The marriage of the General's daughter on Tuesday was made the occasion for a demonstration in his favour. The Prefect of Police has ordered the seizure of portraits of General Boulanger not bearing the printer's name, also pictures of the Comte de Paris.

Queen Natalie has refused to receive the formal document notifying the dissolution of her marriage with King Milan. The Russian journals maintain the Queen's cause.

The election in Roumania have resulted in a complete success for the Conservative Ministry.

The Canadian Court has decided against the claim of the promoters of the Red River Railway to cross the Canadian Pacific Railway. The course to be taken by the Manitoban Government is as yet uncertain.

The New South Wales Parliament was opened last week by Lord Carrington, the Governor.

At Suakin the dervishes continue to fire upon the forts, and several of the garrison have been wounded.

THE SACKVILLE WEST INCIDENT.

THE indignation produced in the United State by Lord Sackville's unfortunate letter on American politics culminated, as our telegraphic columns have announced, in his being given his passports. On Saturday, 29th ult, Mr. Phelps, the American Minister in London, went to Hatfield House to ask for the removal of Lord Sackville, and there is good reason to believe that Lord Salisbury's reply was to the effect that the indiscretion of Lord Sackville had already attracted his attention, and that he had lost no time in communicating to the British Minister at Washington his official view of the unfortunate appearance of his letter just in the crisis of a presidential election.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND INTERVIEWED.

President Cleveland on Sunday, 28th ult., granted an interview at Oak View, his rural home near Washington, to a correspondent of the *New York World*. The reporter asked whether a demand had been made for Lord Sackville's recall, and if not, whether the President had received assurances that his Government would order him to leave Washington. The President hesitated a moment, and then replied :—"I cannot tell you at this time just exactly what has been done. This is a matter of great delicacy. It concerns our relations with a foreign Power. We must do all these things with all due dignity, in accordance with the amenities that must prevail between two Governments on friendly terms with each other. There can be no unseemly haste. I say the same thing to you that I told Collins—the people must be patient, they must be assured that every thing has been done that we consistently could do. I never have yet discussed matters of State with the outside public, nor can I do so now. This I also told Collins. I am sure he understood my motives." The que tion was then put whether the President thought Lord Sackville's letter would be likely to have any effect on the result of the election. The president rep ied, guardedly :—"It is quite impossible for me to judge accurately, but I have every confidence in the intelligence and good sense of the people of the United States. I do not think they will be misled by an episode of this character." "If it be a fair question, Mr. President, what is your opinion of the propriety of the British Minister's writing such a letter ?" After a pause the President replied :—"I do not think I care to criticise the Minister's action in this case. Our estimate of it is a matter which has been officially communicated by the State Department to the British Government."

THE BRITISH MINISTER RECEIVES HIS PASSPORTS.

By President Cleveland's direction Mr. Bayard, the American Secretary of State, on Tuesday, 30th ultimo informed Lord Sackville that, for causes already made known to her Majesty's Government, his continuance in his present official position in the United States is no longer acceptable to this Government, and would consequently be detrimental to the relations between the two countries. This intimation was the result of a protracted sitting of the Cabinet, at which were submitted telegrams received from Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister in London, giving explanations regarding the views of the British Government on the question of Lord Sackville's letter.

The *New York Herald* says that the following are the terms of the letter addressed by the Secretary of State to the British Minister. The envelope was addressed to "Lord Sackville," not recognizing his representative position :—

"My Lord,—By direction of the President, I have the honour to inform you that, for the cause heretofore made known to her Majesty's Government, your continuance in your present official situation near this Government is no longer acceptable, and would consequently be detrimental to the good relations between the two Powers. I have, further, the honour, by direction of the President, to enclose you a letter of safe conduct through the territories of the United States.—I have the honour to be, your obedient servant, T. F. Bayard."

MR. BAYARD'S REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT.

The full text of Mr. Bayard's official report to the President on the incident is published.

In recapitulating the substance of Mr. Murchison's letter to Lord Sackville and his lordship's reply, the United States Secretary of State observes that the letter contained gross reflections upon the conduct of the American Government in respect to questions now in controversy and unsettled between the United States and Great Britain ; and both directly and indirectly imputed insincerity in such conduct ; and the Secretary asserts that the British Minister in his reply gave "his assent and sanction" to those reflections. Mr. Bayard proceeds :—

Upon this correspondence being made public, the Minister received representatives of the public press, and in frequent interviews with them, intended for publication, added to the impugnments which he had already made of the good faith of this Government in its public action and international dealings. Although ample time and opportunity have been afforded him for disavowal, modification, or correction of his statements, to some of which his attention was called personally by the undersigned, yet no such disavowal or modification has been made by him through the channels in which his statements first found publicity.

The question is thus presented whether it is compatible with the dignity, security, and independent sovereignty of the United States to permit the representative of a foreign Government in the country to interfere in its domestic affairs by advising persons as to their political course, as citizens of the United States, between that country and Great Britain. Mr. Bayard then calls attention to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, by which severe penalties are visited upon a citizen of the United States who, without the authority or permission of this Government, commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign Government, its officer or agent. The Secretary of State proceeds :—"By your direction the attention of the British Government has, in a spirit of comity, been called to the conduct of its Minister as above described, but without result. It therefore becomes necessary for this Government to consider whether, as the guardian of its own self respect and of the integrity of its institutions, it will permit further intercourse to be held through the present British Minister at this capital."

MR. BAYARD INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Bayard in the course of an interview said :—

"The Government's action makes a complete severance of our relations with the Minister." On being asked, "Have you at any time formally demanded of the British Government Lord Sackville's recall ?" Mr. Bayard replied :—"No, no ; positively no. All statements to that effect are absolutely and unqualifiedly untrue. We forwarded to the British Government all the facts in the case. The President waited what he considered a sufficient length of time before he resolved on definite action, and finding that the British Government were apparently doing nothing in the matter, he decided, in view of the emergency, to do what has been done to-day"—namely, to send the British Minister his passports.

REPORTED MASSACRE OF STANLEY AND HIS ESCORT.

THE *Echo du Nord* of Lille states that the president of the Geographical Society of that town has received intelligence that Mr. Stanley has been massacred, together with all the members of his escort with the exception of two men, who escaped.

No confirmation of this report—the source of which, it will be observed, is not mentioned—has up to the present been received from any quarter. The committee of the Emin Bey expedition entirely discredit the report. They are of opinion that Mr. Stanley joined his forces with those of Emin Pasha at Wadelai in December, 1887, or January, 1888. Emin Pasha expected to receive him in the middle of the first-mentioned month. In the opinion of the committee nothing that has occurred, no news that has been received, in any way discounts the reasonable hope and belief that Stanley has been able to fight his way to Emin's well-defended post. It is quite possible they may have eaten their Christmas dinner together. This being so, Stanley would rest at Wadelai, probably until March, and then, in company with Emin, begin his journey to the coast. Their route has been blocked by inter-tribal warfare, and this accounts for the delay of news as to their progress. "We have no doubt," said a well-informed member of the committee, "that Stanley is the White Pasha of whom we have heard so much. His change of route northwards is accounted for by unexpected opposition, and his victories would in due course travel to Khartoum. It is inconceivable that so well-equipped a caravan as that which Stanley commands, and under so discreet and clever a chief could have been disastrously defeated, as you report, and without definite tidings having reached us. We have agents on the east and west coasts who could not have been kept in ignorance of such an untoward event all this time."

THE POSITION IN EAST AFRICA.

THE Germans have commenced active measures of retaliation on the Zanzibar coast. The *Times'* correspondent says that on Wednesday (31st ult.) a village named Whindi, to the north of Bagamoyo, was bombarded for a considerable time by the German ship Sophie. The commander then landed an armed party, which burned and destroyed the village. One old negro woman was killed. The villagers, it is stated, supplied the Bagamoyo insurgents with arms and amunition and reinforcements of armed slaves.

PROPOSED ANGLO-GERMAN ACTION.

With regard to the suggested co-operation of England and Germany, it is reported from Berlin that all the omens are in favour of the assumption that the two Governments have not yet perfected any agreement. Sir Edward Malet will be back soon from his leave of absence in England and then the march of events is expected to be quicker.

There are at present several men in London who are well acquainted with East and Central Africa ; and according to a correspondent of the *Times* they all characterise the proposed Anglo-German action for the suppression of the slave-trade as ruinous to British prestige and British interests all over Central Africa. This new-born zeal of Germany for the suppression of the trade is amusing to those who have been watching the career of German annexationists and German-planters in East Africa during the past five years. From the first they have gone in for "contract labour" and their writers have all along insisted in the plainest possible terms that German interests in Africa will never be promoted unless Germans make up their minds to compel the natives to work for them. The correspondent adds :—

If the suppression of the slave trade in Africa were likely to follow there might be some excuse ; but not an African traveller whose opinion is worth listening to but laughs the idea to scorn. Watch the coast by all means, as, indeed, is done now ; but any attempt at an expedition into the interior will lead to disaster compared to which the loss of the entire Stanley expedition would be trifling. It would certainly do a serious injury to the British East African Company. Let Germany look after her own coast and her own territories ; let us avoid being befooled again, let us look after our own interests, and keep peace and suppress slavery within our own borders.

The correspondent adds that even those who had much confidence in Stanley and in his expedition are now sorrowfully admitting that they have almost lost hope. And what, he asks, has led to all this ?

As is well known to many, the subordination of the relief of Emin Pasha to the imperative wish of the King of the Belgians that his officer, Mr. Stanley, should go by the Congo route. Mr. Stanley's own judgment would have led him to take the east coast route ; but, unfortunately, he and those who acted with him were over-ruled by considerations which should never have had weight ; though, at the time, it was thought that the two interests were quite compatible. A cordon of hostile chiefs has been drawn right across the country to the south of Wadelai, and as a result no message has reached us from Emin since November last year. The Zanzibar telegram professing to give news up to April last was, as is well known, concocted at Zanzibar by certain enemies of Mr. Stanley and of the British East African Company. But what is the lesson of all this at the present juncture ? That it will take all our skill and all our power to look after British interests ; and that the introduction of any other consideration in our action in East Africa will inevitably lead to disaster.

The *Times* publishes extracts from correspondence from Zanzibar describing the experiments in government made by the Germans. But they have begun in the wrong way, and by their bungling and folly have made a peaceful settlement of the mainland an impossibility for a long time to come, and ruined the thriving trade built up by British Indian traders. The letters describe an incident which happened at the beginning of September :—

As soon as the Germans entered on their duties at the custom-houses on the coast they called upon the Walis, or Governors of the Sultan to give up to them the Arab flags, which they proposed to hoist up along with their own. The Walis, or Governors, of Bagamoyo and Pangani refused without explicit orders from the Sultan to do this. Thereupon at Pangani the German officials of the East African Association cut down the Sultan's flagstaff and hoisted their own flag, and, in order to punish the Wali for his disobedience, tried to take him into custody. The Wali, or Governor hid himself somewhere, and ultimately crossed over to Zanzibar. The German men-of-war in the meanwhile landed a party at Pangani, who went into a mosque with the officers' dog, broke open the doors and the Wali's or Governor's, private harem, and, according to some accounts, insulted the women' They also indulged in insulting remarks against the Arabs and their Sultan. The natives thereupon took up arms, cut down the German flagstaff, and turned out all the Germans, and put themselves in a state of war,

On this news reaching Zanzibar the Consul-General (Colonel Euan Smith) sent off H. M. S. *Grifon*, with Mr. Berkeley, but no white man was allowed to land.

Subsequently the Sultan sent 150 soldiers and General Mathews, who managed to land and pacify the people by promising to arrange matters. General Mathews ultimately, on the third day, brought over to Zanzibar a deputation of five Elders, to confer with the Sultan. For pacifying the people and restoring order, General Mathews also proposed to re-establish Walis, or Governors, and akidus, or native military, etc., leaving the Germans to manage the Customs, and that alone ; and for the hoisting of the Arab flag alone. On a consideration of all the circumstances the Germans agreed to carry out these proposals in the main, but, the disturbances once begun, continued. At the same time that this was happening a fight took place between the natives and a party from a German gun-boat, who fired several shots into the town. Fortunately no one was injured. Since that time General Mathews went again to Pangani to make final arrangements ; but he returned last night with the news that the people had turned him out of the place, and told him that if he comes again it will cost him his life. The general conflagration has now begun. Yesterday news came from Bagamoyo that while the German admiral was on the Mtoni River shooting there was some misunderstanding, whereupon the tribes collected and at last the Germans landed a party of 200 men and fired some grape-shot, killing in all 105 men, inluding about ten Arabs and two British subjects.

We do not yet know the full exent of the harm done, but there is a panic here, which is quite natural seeing the heavy interests involved and the number of British subjects over there. The Consul-General has sent off her Majesty's ship *Mariner* to bring over the women and children, and also the members of the French Mission. The late Wali of Kilwa has also started to bring over the seventeen missionaries from the Magila station. There is no knowing what the consequences will be at Kilwa and Lindi, where the natives have all gone out of town and collected by thousands on a day's journey or so.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H L Johnson, B	Mr J Owens, B
Mr G A D Antey, B	Capt E A Young, BSC
Mr J A Campbell, B	Col J O Hasted, MRE
Mr W G Pockett, B	Surg J Hoey, MMS
Mr G B Reynolds, B	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr P Gray, B, 4 mo	Mr P W N Farrer, M, 2 mo
Mr C H Serres, B, 6 mo	Surg-Maj C J McNally, M, 4 mo
Mr W Home, B, 4 days	Surg M J TJ Blancard, M, 6 mo
Maj A C G Lydiard, BSC, 5 mo.	Col F Wise, Bo SC, leave on PA commuted
Capt W H White, BRE, 12 mo	Col C A Moore, Bo Cav, 18 days
Lieut J Fisher, BSC, 182 days	Lieut-Col F D Mander, Bo Inf, 3 mo
Surg R J Marks, B, 62 days	Lieut-Col G R Peart, Bo SC, 3 mo
Surg W Owen, B, 2 mo furlo	
Mr G Stokes, M, 3 mo	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr P C Lyon, B	Surg-Maj A Barclay, B
Mr A E Stanley, B	Mr C H Trayers, M
Mr J Wilson, B	Col F S Cherry, M Cav
Mr J F Bevan, B	Maj A F Fletcher, MEA
Mr J Clarke, B	Lieut A E Woods, MSC
Lt-Col C J Walter, BSC	Mr J A Coghlan, Bo
Capt J Hext, B	Mr E J Barnard, Bo
Lieut W H M Stewart, BSC	Col C A Moore, Bo Cav
Lieut F B Mein, BSC	Lt-Col C J A Yates, Bo Inf
Brigade-Surg W B Hooper, B	Maj L A T McCuddon, Bo SC

LORD DUFFERIN.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* writes :—

The favour of the Sovereign, who has conferred on the retiring Viceroy of India the dignity of a marquessate and a distinctive title which will associate the honour with the chief event of Lord Dufferin's government of India, will be acknowledged, we believe, by the people of Hindustan, as it has been proclaimed by his countrymen, a fitting recognition of the eminent services which the brilliant Irishman has rendered to the State in his long and honourable career. The annexation of Burma was not the outcome of any land-hunger, or the development of a policy of aggrandisement ; it was a measure of self-defence against menacing dangers ; and, even if the sacrifices entailed by the measure were far greater, and the complications and troubles connected with the occupation and settlement of the kingdom far more serious, it would not have been possible for the Governor-General of India, in face of the folly and violence of the King and of the intrigues of ill-disposed foreign adventurers to plant a thorn in the side of the Empire in the East, to have held his hand. The disappointment and the cost of life and money must be borne by the country ; and already there are, it is said, signs that the resistance to our rule, which was foolishly called "dacoity," is subsiding, and that there are good grounds for believing the province will in due course be as easy to manage, if not as profitable, as the earlier conquest of the other portion of the peninsula. The Marquess of Dufferin will not be able to repeat the saying of one of his predecessors before the great Rebellion and Mutiny of 1857, that he leaves India without any symptom of discontent, though he may use the words of Lord Dalhousie, and say that he leaves the native army without any just ground of complaint. So far as we know, the sepoys, native officers, and men do not share in and are not moved by, the sentimental grievances of the babooo patriots and the vernacular press. But there has been cause for some uneasiness in the novel development of political agitation, of which outward and visible signs have been shown in popular meetings and congresses for the redress of wrongs which must endure as long as the rule of strangers in the land is exercised even by the most wise and beneficent of administrations, under the most enlightened possible government. These meetings and their resolutions may be taken as useful indications of the feeling of the people, just as the invective of the native press may be regarded as warnings to authority of the existence of mischievous aspirations and hostile tendencies among certain classes, who have been furnished with arguments and incentives against Government by the education which it has spread among them. It is not safe to disregard these tokens, and, perhaps, it may be found necessary to place restrictions on freedom of talking and writing which verges at times on treason. No Government can afford to allow its officers to be libelled and insulted day after day, and year after year.

There have been comments on the Black Mountain Expedition and on the operations in Sikkim in some native papers which would not have been allowed under any other Government in the world—ill-concealed eagerness for the defeat of our troops, and sympathy for the enemy. Fortunately, the prayers of our baboo brethren have not been heard. But the measure of success obtained by the British Generals is only complete in the field ; and it must be supplemented by a permanent policy which it is not beyond the resources of statesmanship to devise, nor of our administrators to enforce, for the security and tranquillity of our borders and for the honour and dignity of our flag. The victories of the Ameer have relieved the Viceroy from the very serious embarrassment which the triumph of Ishak Khan would have created ; but the repose which depends on the life of Abdul Rahman may be interrupted at any time, and there can be no doubt but that Lord Dufferin has prepared for his successor's consideration a scheme for the settlement of the frontier questions, which are the gravest with which the Government of India has to deal. So far the course of his reign has proved that the doubts which the Viceroy expressed respecting his fitness for his office, on account of his age, had not the slightest foundation, and the Marquess of Dufferin may boast that he has fenced-in the empire with a wall of politic alliances and of actual military strength which the loyal attachment of the great Princes that he has stimulated and nourished is prepared to defend.

AN INDIAN MILITARY DIVORCE SUIT.

IN the Divorce Division, on Oct. 27, Mr. Justice Butt had before him the case of "Warden *v.* Warden." The petition was that of the wife for a divorce by reason of the alleged cruelty and adultery of her husband, Lieutenant Edmund James Peach Warden, of the Indian Army. There was no defence. Mr. Marshall Hall, who appeared for the petitioner, said the marriage took place in 1882. The respondent was at present stationed in India. The petitioner, who was the daughter of a colonel in her Majesty's service, appeared to have lived very unhappily with her husband, they seeming to have been unsuited to each other. There were three children of the marriage. While in India Lieutenant Warden was in the habit of going about with actresses and travelling theatrical companies. The petitioner disapproved of this, and he got into some trouble with the Commander-in-chief of the district with regard to the attention he was paying to a person whose reputation was not of the highest order. One night the respondent insisted upon asking this person to lunch, but she declined to do anything of the kind, whereupon he threatened to turn her out of the house in the middle of the night. On another occasion he seized her by the throat, knelt on her chest, and threatened to "do" for her. With regard to the adultery, it was charged with a Mrs. Sainsbury, who did not know that Lieutenant Warden was a married man. He had been with her to race meetings, and had stayed with her at a house in Regency Square, Brighton. Mrs. Catherine Warden, the petitioner, was called, and bore out the opening statement of counsel as to the charges of cruelty. She added that her husband was in the habit of staying out late at night ; sometimes he would stay out for two days and nights together. On one occasion she found on the table a letter all ready for the post, which was addressed to "Mrs. Sainsbury, 6 Maud Grove, Fulham Road." Her husband returned to India in November 1887. Mrs. Violet Sainsbury entered the witness-box, and, after being sworn, she was asked to raise her veil. Being informed, in answer to her question, that this was necessary, she reluctantly acceded to the request. She deposed that she resided at 6 Maud Grove, Fulham Road. She knew a man of the name of Eddie Warden. Did not know that he was a married man. He was a friend of hers. She really could not say when she first met him. Mr. Hall : Has he slept with you upon several occasions ?—Witness : Am I obliged to answer this question ? Mr. Justice Butt : I am afraid so. It is extremely disagreeable. Upon the question being repeated the witness said she could not say he had. He was at Brighton with her, and spent his days with her but could not recollect about the nights. (Laughter) Being further pressed she said that she declined to incriminate herself as she was a married woman. She could not say whether he had or had not. Mr. Hall : Do you remember a gentleman calling upon you and taking your statement ?—Witness : I am not in the habit of telling strange people the truth. More often I tell them lies (Laughter.) What I told that man I decline to say whether it is the truth or lies. Examination continued :—Had sent Lieutenant Warden telegrams to the New Conservative Club, Pall Mall. To the Judge : She met him at Brington. Once they dined together. She "believed" they parted after dinner. (Laughter.) They did not breakfast together the next morning. Examination continued. There was a dance in the house at Brighton. Mr. Hall Were there several ladies there !—Witness. It could not be a dance without ladies. (Laughter.) Mr. Hall read the statement which it appeared she did not sign, in which she admitted the adultery, and a letter in which she asked three guineas a day for her expenses. Sidney Herbert Mumford, a chemist's assistant at Folkestone, said that the respondent called upon him in August 1887 and told him that he had been to the Ruby Mines Burma, at the time he stated that he was suffering in health. This being the close of the case, Mr. Hall pointed out that, by an Act of Parliament passed in 1869, he found that a person was not bound to answer a question incriminating herself. When the proof of Mrs. Saingsbury was taken it was not known that she was a married woman. Mr. Justice Butt : The lady was quite right in her objection, and I am very glad that she did not answer ; but I cannot find on the evidence the respondent guilty of either of the charges After some discussion the case was adjourned for further evidence.

BILLS on India for Rs. 30,00,000 were tendered for, on October 31, at the Bank, when that amount was allotted as follows :—On Calcutta, Rs 12,63,000, at an average of 1s. 4·46,97*d.* ; Bombay, Rs. 17,12,000, at an average of 1s. 4·4687*d.* ; and Madras, Rs. 25,000, at an average of 1s. 4·3*d.*, tenders at 1s. 4 15-32*d* receiving about 81 per cent. and above in full. For last week remittances for Rs. 30,30,000 were sold, and realised 208,88*d.*, while between April 1 and October 30 bills and transfers together for Rs. 10,65,80,806 were disposed of, realising 7,816,09*d.*

INDIAN SECTION OF THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

A MEETING of the Special Committee appointed to undertake the direction and charge of the Indian Department of the British Section at the Paris Exhibition was held at the Society of Arts on Oct. 23. There were present :—Sir George Birdwood (in the chair), Sir Roper Lethbridge, M. P., Mr. H. S. King, C. I. E., M.P., Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P., Mr. T. Watson, Mr. V. J. Robinson, Mr. F. Walker, Mr. C. P. Clarke, C. I. E, and Mr. H. T. Wood.

The Committee had before them the plan of the Palace for the exhibition of the Indian exhibits, designed by Mr. C. Fardet Clarke. It was unanimously approved and recommended for adoption to the Executive Council of the Section. The building will contain twenty shops or stalls, each about ten feet square, which it is proposed to let to Indian exhibitors. Along the front of the building is a verandah, which will be utilised for the sale of Indian teas. The Committee had before them a number of applications from intending exhibitors, which were referred to Mr. Vincent Robinson, the honorary director of the Indian section.

Several proposals were also discussed as to the manner in which the concession for the sale of tea should be dealt with. Mr. Watson undertook to make inquiries, and report on the subject to the next meeting of the Committee. A meeting of the Indian Tea Association will be called to take up the matter.

The charges to be made to exhibitors, and to the purveyors of tea, were calculated on such a scale as barely to cover the actual cost of erecting and maintaining the Palace.

It was suggested that, in order to secure a proper presentation of Indian teas, a guarantee fund of 2,000*l.* should be subscribed by the Indian tea growers to whom it is undoubtedly a matter of some interest to have their excellent produce brought to the notice of Continental consumers. Sir George Birdwood pointed out to the meeting that the exhibition of Indian teas in 1878 led to a considerable development of the trade, but the Continental trade was as yet limited and far below what it might be. He thought if the thing were thoroughly advertised and well carried out, an increased demand for Indian teas might grow out of the exhibition. Further, in reply to a question from Mr. Maclean, Sir G Birdwood mentioned that the Ceylon people had secured an important space in the British section, and were making special efforts to ensure a successful show of Ceylon teas and other products.

A STORY OF DISASTER AT SEA.

A COLLISION took place on the 8th of September between the ship Earl Wemyss and the Ardencaple, both of Glasgow, in the South Atlantic. The Earl Wemyss foundered in three minutes after the collision, and sixteen persons were drowned. The following is a detailed account :—

The Ardencaple was 1,737 tons register, and sailed from Liverpool on the 31st of July with a cargo of salt for Calcutta. Captain Alexander Guthrie, of Glasgow, was in command, and had a crew of twenty-eight hands all told. The vessel had a fair-weather passage to Madeira, which was reached on the 15th of August. The winds fell light and the Line was not crossed until th 7th of September. At eight p.m. on the following day the crew was mustered and the port watch took charge of the deck. Almost immediately, on the look-out man (George Wilson) going on the forecastle-head, he reported a light on the port bow. This light had not been reported by the look-out man of the dog-watch. The night was fine clear moonlight, there was a fresh south-east breeze blowing, and the Ardencaple under full sail close-hauled on the port tack, was going about seven or eight knots. Shortly after Captain Guthrie ordered the helm to be starboarded, and to the horror and amazement of the captain and crew of the Ardencaple, the Earl Wemyss, which had been running before the wind, also luffed, but not immediately on sighting. About two minutes afterwards the Ardencaple's bell was violently rung, the signal for "all hands on deck," and almost immediately the bell of the approaching ship was also sounded. The moon was then obscured by passing clouds, but those on board the Ardencaple saw a large ship (which afterwards proved to be the Earl Wemyss) coming dead on to them. She had all sail set and was going fast. Captain Guthrie, seeing a collision was inevitable, gave the order "Hard up with the helm." The ship was beginning to act under port helm ; but it was too late, and the Ardencaple, rising on the top of a ground swell, crashed with terrific force into the port side of the Earl Wemyss, between the main and mizen rigging, nearly cutting her in two. The Earl Wemyss at once began to fill, and the Ardencaple backed and then ranged alongside the port side of the doomed vessel. Captain Colquhoun gave the order for the boats to be lowered, but before the men had time to execute the order he shouted, "Men, look out for your lives." With that he turned to run at to rescue his wife and children, and almost at the same moment his eldest girl was observed running along the poop towards her distracted father ; but before the father and child met, the ship gave a heavy plunge and sank stern first, carrying with her the captain, his wife, three children (two of whom with their mother were in their cabin), the mate, and nineteen sailors. Only seven rose to the surface—the captain and six sailors. Five were saved either by climbing up the Ardencaple's bows or pulled out of the water by ropes, and five more had scrambled on board the Ardencaple when the ships were locked. The two gigs lowered from the Ardencaple only succeeded in rescuing two persons—the captain and one sailor.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

OWING to the reconstitution of the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards as medium cavalry regiments liable to service in India, and the position of the 19th and 20th Hussars with reference to their recent service in Egypt, the cavalry roster for India has been rearranged and after the embarkation of the 5th Lancers this month in relief of the Carabineers, the regiments at home will stand in the following order to proceed to India at the close of the year specified in each case :—18th Hussars in 1889, 16th Lancers in 1890, 11th Hussars in 1891, 19th Hussars in 1892, 4th Dragoon Guards in 1893, 5th Dragoon Guard in 1894. 20th Hussars in 1895, after which come in succession the 4th, 3rd, 15th, 10th, and 13th Hussars, 9th Lancers, 14th Hussars, 12th Lancers, and the Carabineers. The order of return home of the regiments now in India would be 8th Hussars in 1889, 17th Lancers in 1890, King's Dragoon Guards in 1891, 7th Dragoon Guards in 1892, 3rd Dragoon Guards in 1893, Queen's Bays in 1894, 7th Hussars in 1895, and 21st Hussars in 1896.

After the embarkation of the 2nd Border Regiment for Malta and the 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers for India, the infantry battalions next for foreign service are the 2nd Yorkshire, 2nd Suffolk, 1st Bedford, 2nd Royal Scotts, 1st King's Royal Rifles, 1st Devon, and 2nd Connaught Rangers, all now at Aldershot. Of these the 1st Devon and 2nd Connaught Rangers are most likely to go on a tour of colonial service, and the others to India. Upon the return home of the 21st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers from South Africa early next year, the battalions in the colonies next for relief are the first Yorkshire at Cyprus and the 1st Royal Scotts in South Africa. After the Indian reliefs of the present season the battalions for home would appear to be the 4th Rifle Brigade, 2nd Norfolk, and 1st West Riding (from Aden) in the Season 1889-90 ; the 2nd Border, 1st King's Own Scottish Borderers, and 2nd Leicester (from Aden) in 1890-91 ; and the 2nd Bedford, 1st Suffolk, and 1st Connaught Rangers (from Aden) in 1891-92.

The Himalaya at Portsmouth has embarked the 2nd batt. Border Regt., now quartered in the garrison, for conveyance to Malta, and a number of details for Ceylon, Singapore, and Hong Kong. Her passenger list includes 39 officers, 853 men, and 119 women and children. She will be joined at Devonport by a few officers and men for China. The Himalaya will also convey the 1st Gordon Highlanders from Malta to Ceylon, the 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highland from Ceylon to Hong Kong, the 2nd Northamptonshire Regt. from Hong Kong to Singap

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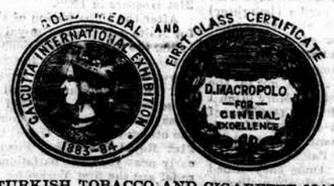

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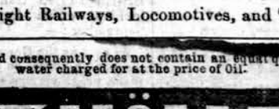

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